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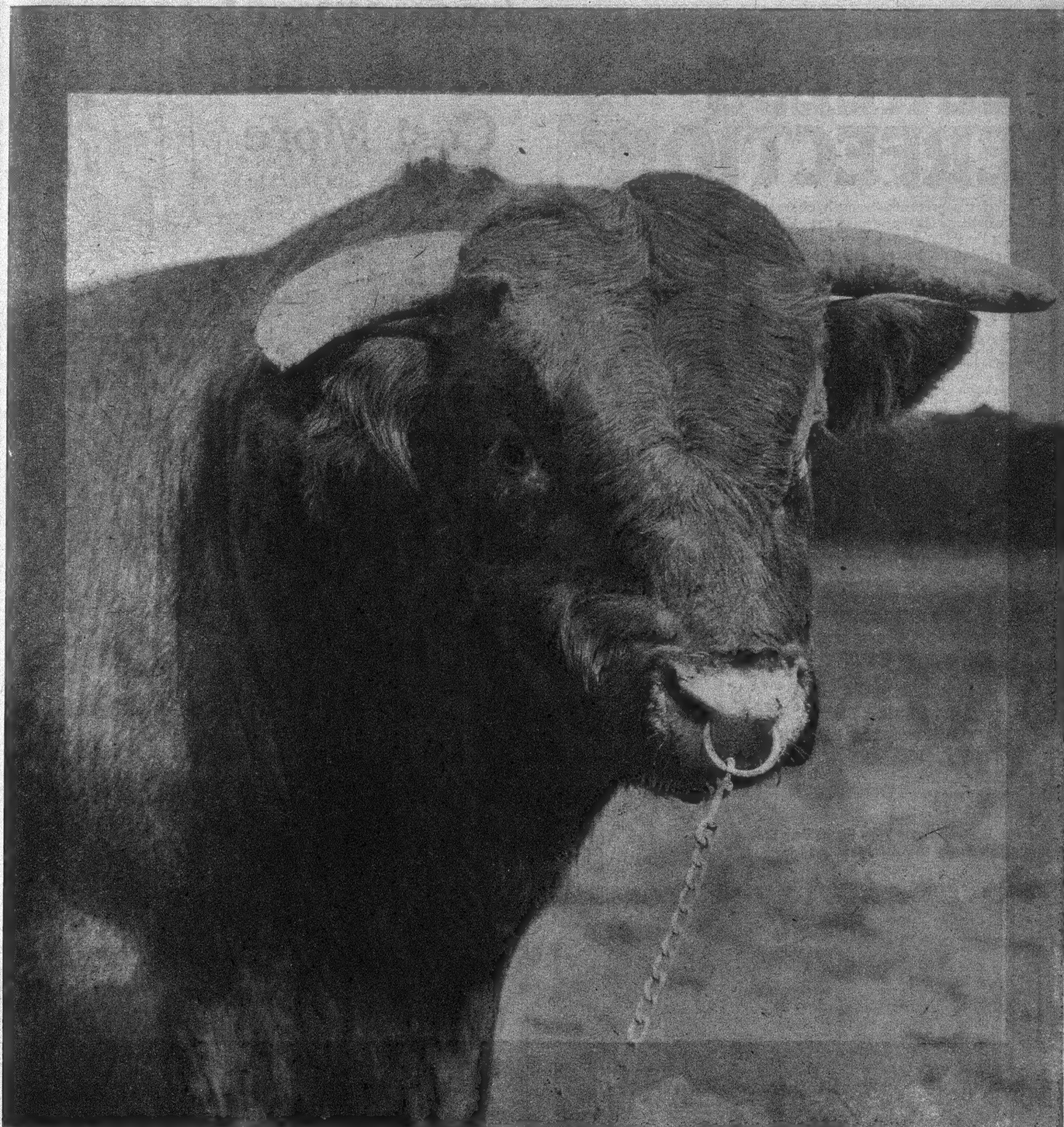
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

May 16, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



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In all that represents strength, character, real worth, permanency and the elements which builder and buyer recognize as the stamp of honest accomplishment,

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stands every test. Made by the open hearth process, all the impurities are burned out of the metal, thus removing one of the greatest causes of rust. The wire is also galvanized so thoroughly that it will not flake, chip or peel off. Every intersection of the wires in our farm and poultry fence is locked together with our Peerless lock. While these locks



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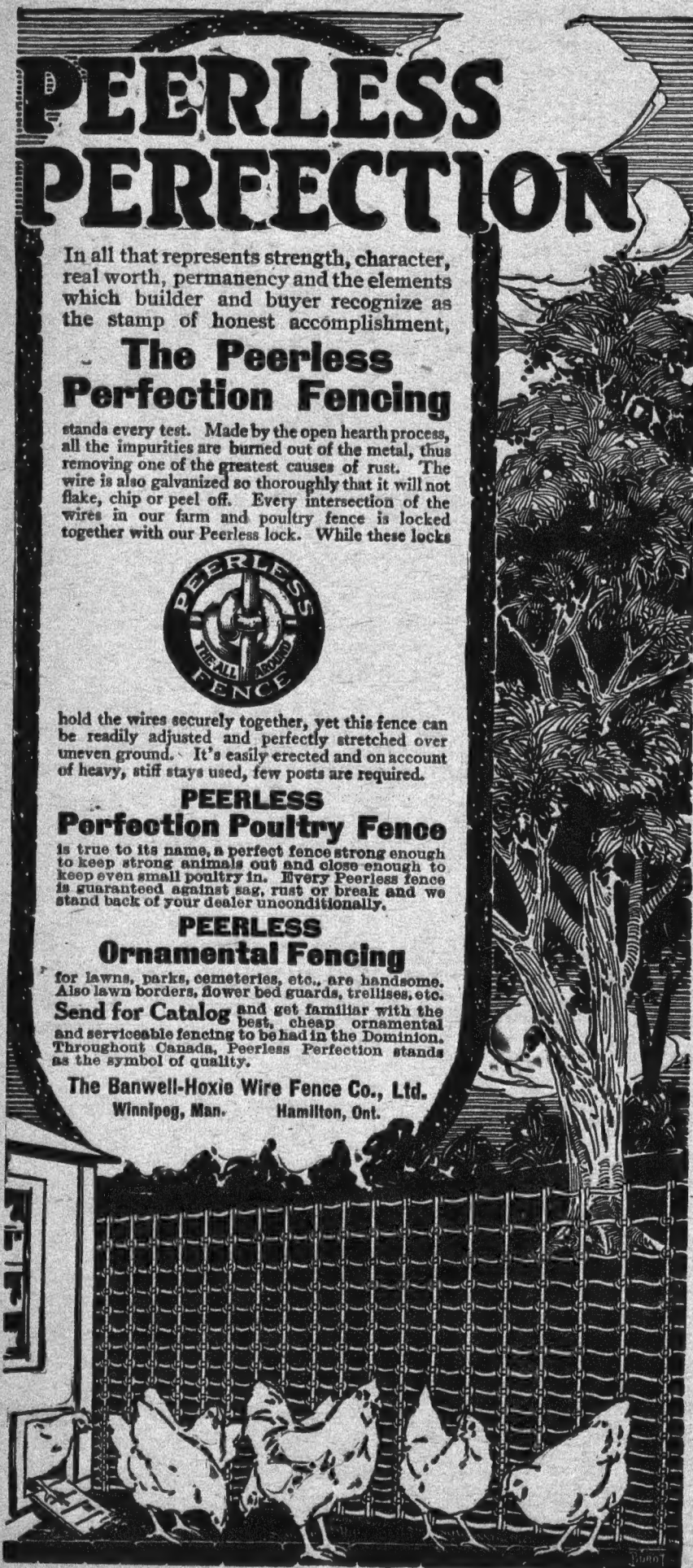
PEERLESS Perfection Poultry Fence

is true to its name, a perfect fence strong enough to keep strong animals out and close enough to keep even small poultry in. Every Peerless fence is guaranteed against sag, rust or break and we stand back of your dealer unconditionally.

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Economical Tubes That Cost More

The economy of a tube is not to be measured by its price. Nor can it be judged alone by the length of time the tube serves you. A tube's sole purpose is to hold air, and to hold it continuously. But upon its efficiency in performing this duty depends not so much the life of the tube, but the life of the casing.

For the commonest enemy of tires is under inflation.

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Deadly because inconspicuous and insidious.

For this reason a good tube is as important as a good casing. Without good tubes, good casings are of little avail.

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They are Laminated Tubes. They are built up thick, layer on layer, of pure, tissue-thin rubber. It is this thinness that enables us to make the rubber clean and flawless.

So they hold air better, give longer service, save tires.

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Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
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MADE IN CANADA
TUBES

Goodyear Tubes, along with Goodyear Tires and Tire-Saver Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

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Chartered by the Province of Saskatchewan. The Prompt and Efficient Service given by this Company last year has won for it the fullest CONFIDENCE OF SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS.

That confidence will again be amply justified in the coming hail season. If you have a policy issued by the Middle West you may rest assured that you will receive

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Anderson & Sheppard

General Agents, Box 1090

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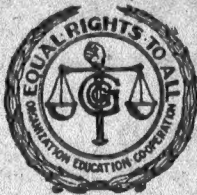
A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back numbers of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. The yellow address label is your receipt. It is always safer to send your money by postal, bank or express money order. Mail your \$1.50 to-day.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquhoun
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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May 16

No. 20

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

WELL MADE GOODS—G.G.G. QUALITY

G.G.G.



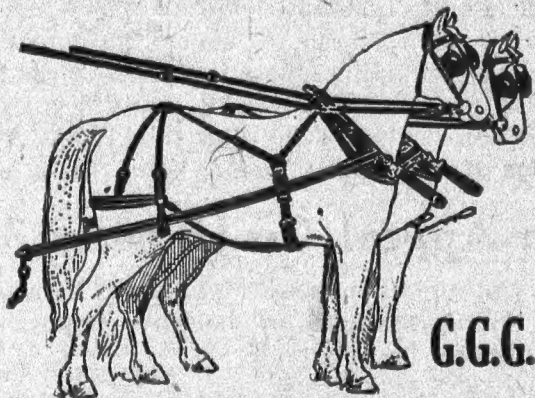
Wagons

The G.G.G. Abingdon Wagon is an excellent example of what a farm wagon should be. Particular attention is paid to the making of the hubs and axles—the parts that first show wear. The timber used is carefully selected. Gearing, doubletrees, singletrees and neck yoke are made from hickory. Bolsters, reaches, sand boards, poles, hubs and felloes are all white oak. Spokes are of oak and hickory. Wheels are given a good coat of boiled linseed oil to enable them to withstand all climatic conditions and insuring firm tires. The popular size Abingdon is the 3½ x 10 skein, ½ x 2½ tires, 28" box, seat with back, trees and yoke complete, weight 1230 lbs.

Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
\$97.65	\$101.50	\$104.50

Our next best wagon — The G.G.G. Canadian—offers good sound wagon value for the money, and sells at about \$10 under the Abingdon price. See pages 53, 54 and 55 in our 1917 Catalog for full descriptions of all sizes.

You get continuous satisfactory service from G.G.G. Wagons, Buggies, Harness, and Auto-trailers—goods that come to you backed by the manufacturers' guarantees and the G.G.G. guarantees—at prices very close to the original costs. These farm needs are now in our warehouses, ready for immediate shipment.



Harness

Every set of G.G.G. Harness sold is made from the finest quality leather obtainable for the purpose. Our 1917 Catalog (pages 67-73) show styles in single driving harness, heavy double driving harness, team harness, work harness, ox harness, and besides these you'll find a full range of repair parts, collars and harness sundries. Illustration here shows our H6 Team Breeching Harness, crotch style, 1½ in. traces, without collar, weight boxed 85 lbs.

Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
\$48.50	\$48.90	\$49.15

Other styles from \$16.00 up



Buggies

The G.G.G. Buggy illustrated here is our No. 143. It is an excellent standard buggy suitable for all purposes. Briefly, it has patent bent panel body; wood auto seat, 34½ x 18 inches, well padded; hickory gear wood; 1 1-16 in. axles, quiet running, self lubricating; four leaf springs; latest pattern fifth wheel; split hickory wheels, oval steel tires; hickory shafts; four bow top; body painted black, gear Brewster green.

Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
\$114.00	\$116.50	\$118.50

The workmanship and appearance of this and the many other styles shown on pages 57 to 63 of the 1917 Catalog are the equal of any buggies on the market—and better than most of them. Entire satisfaction has followed every buggy we have sold. Our line also includes democrats and carts in several styles. The G.G.G. Co. guarantees every vehicle. We'll be glad to give you any information you need about them.

Auto-Trailer for Ford Cars—A Big Convenience

For inexpensive, handy hauling, one of these can be attached to your pleasure car. Taken off or put on in a minute. Body 40 in. wide, 66 in. long, 11 in. high inside. Flare boards 7 in. wide. Capacity, 800lbs. Well made throughout. See page 63, 1917 Catalog. F.O.B. Winnipeg \$72.00.

Grain purchased on track or handled on commission. Livestock handled on commission for individuals or associations. Get our market letters.

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Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. PORT WILLIAM, ONT.
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Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

Besides the above we supply all kinds of farm machinery, farm supplies, and lumber. Ask us questions about what you need.

Belgian Relief Fund

Under the High Patronage of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught

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An Appeal to the People of Western Canada

*In the Name of Humanity Let Us Stop
The Slow Starvation of the Belgian People*

There are over 7,000,000 Belgians in Belgium and Northern France who are absolutely dependent upon the **Belgian Relief Fund** to prevent their slow starvation. The demands upon this fund are greater than ever. The relief calls are greater than ever. The needs are greater than ever. **Will the Belgians Appeal in Vain?**

Why You Should Assist

There are over 1,250,000 innocent little children slowly dying of hunger. There are hundreds of thousands of women and aged men unable to secure sufficient food to keep body and soul together. The food now supplied is **less than two-thirds that supplied to poorhouses in England**—it is NOT sufficient for an adult and **VITALLY INSUFFICIENT** for growing children. **YOUR** help will provide the food **NOW NEEDED**. **Won't YOU** help to relieve the sufferings of old men, women and little children?

How Can Such An Appeal Go Unheard?

Please think of it, you who read this, in your quiet, peaceful homes. Think of it, you prosperous fathers. Think of it, you loving mothers of healthy, happy, growing children. And . . . think of the suffering in Belgium.

Administration of the Fund

Every dollar received will go to the feeding of Belgians. All the monies will be applied to the purpose for which it is given. Subscriptions can be arranged to suit your convenience—monthly or quarterly. Receipts will be furnished for all amounts received. Make cheques, money-orders, or other remittances payable to the **BELGIAN RELIEF FUND, 290 Garry Street, Winnipeg, Man.**

We Respectfully Ask That the Response be Quick and Generous

R. T. RILEY and A. GOUZEE, Joint Treasurers

RUSSIA'S FREEDOM THREATENED

A coalition cabinet in the near future was forecasted in a long declaration of the Russian provisional government published on May 10. After reviewing the reforms accomplished, and frankly outlining the difficulties under which the government is laboring, the declaration says:

"The attempts by separate groups of the population to realize their desires by expropriations or launching declarations when made by the less organized classes threaten to ruin interior discipline and unity and create favorable ground for acts of violence against the new regime and for the development of private interests to the detriment of the general welfare.

"The temporary government considers it its duty to declare frankly and definitely that such conditions render the administration of the country extremely difficult, and menaces it with interior ruin and defeat at the front.

"The frightful spectre of civil war and anarchy hovers over Russia, threatening its freedom. There is a dark, sad path leading through civil war and anarchy to the return of despotism. This must not be the path of the Russian people."

Then follows an appeal for unity in support of the government created by the revolution and the declaration continues:

"The temporary government will renew with stronger persistence its efforts to attract into the staff of representatives those active protective forces which have not taken any part in the government of the country."

Speaking at a gathering of delegates and ex-delegates assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the first Duma, President Rodzianko repudiates the idea of a separate peace. The war which was forced upon us and for which we are in no way responsible, must be brought to a successful termination, in such a manner that the integrity of the country and national honor of Russia shall be entirely maintained," said President Rodzianko.

CHICAGO DROPS MAY WHEAT

Trading in May wheat was ordered discontinued at a meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on May 11. The directors also decided that existing contracts should be adjusted either by delivery of the property or at a selling price to be fixed by a committee appointed for the purpose. This committee is headed by James A. Patten.

J. C. Gage, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange said in this connection: "I am glad to learn of this action; it will greatly simplify matters for us here, especially in regard to the smaller longs and shorts, not included in the recent agreement, and many of whom are interested in Chicago July. The suspension of trading in May will help to control the July. It will not be surprising if Minneapolis takes somewhat similar action, though the tension is not so great there as it has been in Chicago."

G.T.P. TRACK FOR FRANCE

Arrangements have been made by the railway commission for the lifting of the G.T.P. tracks west of Edmonton between Imrie and Resplendent where the line parallels the C.N.R. and where one track can be used for both lines. The steel that has been used in this useless duplication will be forwarded to France for a construction of military railways. Last winter several hundred miles of track were lifted and sent. The request for more trackage came through the Imperial Munitions Board.

Gopher Day in Manitoba netted over 50,000 gopher tails. More than 250 schools competed, 145 of which accounted for over 50 gophers each. A bonus of two cents a tail was granted by the department of agriculture. The winning school was Errol school, Lenore, Miss Florence Miller, teacher, 1,642 tails. Second, Cherry Grove school, McAuley, Miss Treva Siddon, teacher, 1,083 tails. Cecelia E. Cox, teacher, 649 tails. The Third, Crosby school, Millwood, Miss average per school was over 200.

By a vote of 215 to 178 the U.S. Congress voted to restore the senate amendment to permit Colonel Roosevelt to lead a division to France.

Finished PLOW SHARES



F.O.B. Regina, Sask.

12 inch, each. \$2.55
12 and 14 inch, each. 2.75
16 and 18 inch, each. 2.85
Engine Gang SP27, 340, 342, each 3.10
Engine Gang SP220, each. 3.25

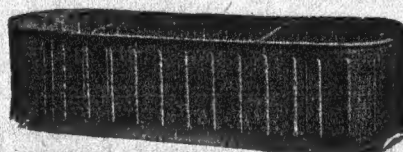
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The Western Implement Supply Co.

1605G 11th Ave. Regina, Sask.

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MAX Stock Water Troughs



The kind that are better and will last longer.

These troughs have been thoroughly tested under Western conditions and have proved their value in service.

Write for Full Particulars and Prices of a Complete Line of Farm Labor Savers

Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co., Limited

P.O. Box 3006, G.G.C. 318, WINNIPEG, Man.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 16, 1917

THE WHOLESALERS' STATEMENT

The most economical distribution of merchandise has been a serious and complicated problem in Western Canada for years. It seems to be losing none of that seriousness and, judging by the agitation prevalent today, especially within the trade itself, the position would seem to be more unsatisfactory than ever before. The suspicions of the public, evidenced by the demand for investigations into the methods of the whole distributing fraternity have not been allayed and the public still believes that this fraternity does not recognize or fulfill its proper duties to the consumer. The public generally has come to regard the middleman as the agent of the producer, instead of the long arm or chief helper of the consumer, endeavoring in every way to give the most efficient service to that consumer. The failure of the middleman to show to the consumer that he is giving the proper service, has led to new methods and innovations. Hence we have the mail order house, co-operative buying by the farmers, and now co-operative buying by the retailer. Recently there has been a belief among the wholesale men that they were being subjected to a larger share of the blame than they should be asked to assume, and they have protested. They have made a statement of the merchandising situation in the West as seen by a representative wholesaler. This statement is appearing in this and next week's issue of The Guide. It is the first statement of its kind to be made by the wholesale trade to the consumer in a Canadian farm journal. It deals with the relation of the retailer to the farmer, co-operative buying by the farmer, co-operative buying by the retailer, mail order houses, the banks and cash and credit systems. There will undoubtedly be wide diversions of opinion from that expressed by Mr. Pigott in these articles, but all concerned will be given an opportunity, after reading both articles, to express opinions on this matter. Hence it is the duty of all to study this problem, and give through The Guide to the public the full benefit of their experiences and opinions on this important question.

WHERE CORN IS KING

The experience of practical farmers shows that corn for fodder or ensilage purposes can be grown successfully in the three prairie provinces. That is made clear by the contributions on the subject published elsewhere in this issue of The Guide. In the movement towards mixed farming, which will proceed still more rapidly in the future than it has in the past, this is an important consideration. As a source of succulent feed so necessary in keeping cattle thrifty throughout the long period of winter feeding, corn is king wherever it can be grown successfully. In Ontario, for example, corn ensilage is largely taking the place of roots for this purpose. It can be grown cheaper and with less labor in the growing, harvesting and feeding seasons. In addition, it has in the West the advantage emphasized by these practical farmers, that it serves, at least in part, the purposes of a bare fallow, thus overcoming that serious objection to the summer fallow—the loss of a season's crop. The thorough cultivation necessary for corn growing, and the shading of the soil from the sun, serves to conserve moisture and thus partly counterbalances the loss of moisture taken for the production of the crop. The extent to which a corn crop can be used as a substitute for the summer fallow is worthy of an experiment on each farm. One good point concerning experiments on such matters when conducted by practical

farmers is that they also serve for demonstration purposes in the neighborhood.

SOME WAR ECONOMICS

Most people fail to realize that Canada and indeed nearly all the countries at war are riding on the crest of a great economic boom. This boom is of that peculiar and subtle character only true of war prosperity. It has stimulated the agricultural, commercial and industrial life of all nations by the creation of new and insatiable markets for both labor and the products of labor. Every war has shown the same result, but this one is on such an enormously greater scale that it resembles a great fire with a world-wide sweep and a degree of heat intensity never before approached. The wholesale destruction of the world's stored up capital now proceeding at such a fearful rate, and which normally goes to open up new enterprises and create new demands for labor must have very serious after effects. So far as material benefit is concerned, the capital expended for war by all the nations might as well be dumped into the Atlantic Ocean. Fortunately there must come an end to this expenditure, but at the same time there must come a total reconstruction in industrial and commercial activity. Many industries devoting all their energies to the production of war materials will be obliged to find new markets almost completely, while all industries that have thrived upon the war will be obliged to make great changes in their methods of operation. Every country engaged, and especially those that have not paid a large part of their expenditure by taxes as they proceeded will be under most serious financial obligations. They will have enormous interest bills and pension bills which can only be paid by heavy taxes, and their productive power will be impaired through such great losses of their best men. The great number of returning soldiers and the army of workers set free from war industries which will be closed down, must lead to chaotic labor conditions. The result must be lower expenditures with a much lower standard of living than is now generally experienced. The demand now prevalent for many luxuries must disappear and hence also the industries that supply that demand. Industries which catered to this class of trade before the war will be greatly handicapped as will many establishments of a highly specialized nature. Those countries that have reached the highest pitch of industrial production and the greatest industrial specialization will probably have the greatest after-war difficulties. Conversely, those countries chiefly concerned with the production of the necessities of life should find the readiest markets and the least upheaval in conditions. This is where Canada will have distinct advantages. Such markets cannot be expected to continue unusually good for any long period, but perhaps for long enough to enable the necessary industrial reconstruction to be made on a fairly satisfactory basis. Production at the lowest cost will be imperative, however, so that prices may be kept down to enable us to sell and not to be sold to. Thus we can have no excuse for artificially inflating prices of the products of labor by the supposed aids of tariffs if we hope to develop into a country of real agricultural and industrial importance.

WAR DEBTS AND FISCAL POLICIES

The finances of the war are staggering in their magnitude. Bonar Law states that the daily expenditure of Great Britain is now \$37,250,000. Advances to the Allies and to the Dominions average about \$10,000,000 a day.

The United States is making arrangements for the advance of \$400,000,000 a month to the Allies, besides her own war appropriations. At the end of the present fiscal year, Canada's war debt, according to Sir Thomas White, will have grown to \$1,300,000,000. The governments of the other allied countries are making equally heavy sacrifices, while the Central Powers are probably exceeding them. The human race is exhausting its resources in the war. The price the world is paying on account of Prussian militarism in material wealth, to say nothing of the number of lives offered up, will burden it for decades. But, no matter what the cost, Prussian militarism must be destroyed. The peoples of the allied countries will cheerfully assume whatever obligations are necessary to attain that end. The obligations assumed, however, will be so great as to warrant a careful searching into the methods used for producing revenue, to see that they are being discharged in the most economical way. With the present marvelously developed systems of wealth production, it would not take long to materially reduce the war debt if the resources of the nations were brought to bear on the reduction of the debt with the same efficiency that they are now being brought to bear in incurring it. In practical politics this question resolves itself into a matter of taxation. Fiscal systems by which four dollars is extracted from productive industry in order to produce one dollar of revenue are altogether inadequate for the rapid reduction of the huge war debt. In Canada the substitution for such a system of one under which the revenue produced would somewhat approximate the burden of the tax imposed would be equivalent to reducing the war debt by more than half. If productive industry were relieved from the burden of paying toll to privileged interests it could soon dispose of the public debt, enormous though it will be.

HONOR AND CAMPAIGN FUNDS

In no way does the standard of political morality in Canada stand more in need of amendment than in matters relating to the handling of campaign funds. The consciences of our public men and of the electorate generally need educating as to what constitutes personal dishonor in the handling of these funds. Investigation after investigation bears witness that public men do not consider their connection with the money contributed by the interests for the express purpose of defrauding the public as implying any personal stain on their character. Many who would cut off their right hand rather than touch bribe money do not hesitate to administer party funds which they know have been contributed with the object of effecting legislation in the interests of special classes. In this they are supported by large numbers of electors. Because they have not allowed themselves to become enriched through their connection with such funds, it is accounted unto them for righteousness. Even with the most unscrupulous of politicians, if it can be proved by investigation that they have not profited personally, they are looked upon as having more or less exonerated themselves no matter to what extent they have corrupted public affairs in exchange for contributions to the party war chest. There can be no justification for a standard of political morality that fails to safeguard the rights of the people from being bartered away for contributions to campaign funds. Both politicians and the electors must be educated up to the fact that it is just as personally dishonorable to connive in the dissipation of public rights and property in return for political assistance, as

it is to traffic in them for private gain. The deplorable lack of conscientious concern regarding this matter has done more than anything else to encourage the corrupters of public morals in frustrating the will of the people and enriching themselves at the public expense. Huge donations by seekers after government favors are never made without the expectation of being repaid. The political history in Canada brims with evidence that in the main those expectations have been amply realized. May we soon reach the stage where public opinion will condemn the public man whom it has discovered to have been implicated in the administration of huge campaign funds, even though he has not betrayed his public trust for his private benefit.

TARIFF AND POLITICS

The American government is to make another experiment in taking the tariff out of politics. President Taft inaugurated such an experiment in the creation of a non-partisan tariff board. With the advent of the Democratic party to power, however, this board was discontinued. The tariff was made a party issue and a government measure introduced many changes. Now, however, another tariff commission has been provided for and the members selected. For chairman, President Wilson has chosen Professor Taussig of Harvard, one of the leading economists of the United States. The personnel includes men of almost all shades of political opinion, and there is reason to believe that a good commission has been selected, one which will bring to the consideration of tariff matters an expert knowledge which is not usually apparent in acrimonious partisan considerations of the subject. But to what extent the tariff will, by the appointment of this board, cease to be a political issue, is conjectural. The fact that parties have not been able to settle

tariff matters satisfactorily has not been because the tariff is not a legitimate subject for political discussion, but because of the inefficiency of party government as an organ of democracy. The manner in which tariff matters are settled is of vital interest to the people and because of this they will always feel that it is a matter that should be dealt with by their chosen representatives whom they hold responsible, rather than by commissions over whom they exercise but indirect control. Democratic government has fallen far short of its possibilities when matters of such vital importance to the people have to be delegated to commissions.

HORTICULTURE ON THE PRAIRIES

The old fashioned prairie farm which grew nothing but wheat, not even potatoes for the farmer's dinner table, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. It has been found that the fertile soil and long summer days of Western Canada make possible the growing of a large variety of garden vegetables and small fruits. Even tree fruits are being produced by some with encouraging success. In the case of a great many of these necessities of every well ordered table no work was required in developing varieties suitable to the rigors of the Western climate. Old and well-known varieties grew vigorously and yielded abundantly from the start. It was merely a question of showing the farmer that it was to his own personal advantage to take the time and trouble to plant a good garden. In other cases it was necessary to conduct experiments and make selections in order to discover suitable varieties. With some kinds of fruits a great deal of constructive plant breeding and selection had to be accomplished in order to develop varieties of sufficient hardiness. The work that has been done in this connection is quite as creditable

as that which has been done in the development of new varieties of cereals for the comparatively dry climate and short season of the West. For settlers the West must depend largely on people who have been raised in fruit growing districts and to whom a garden and orchard yielding an assortment of vegetables and fruits is an integral part of their ideal of a farm home. Many such people have been prevented from immigrating because they have conjured up in their minds a vision of the prairie home as situated on a barren plain, destitute of every semblance of environment in which the fruit and vegetable garden occupy an important place. We now know that such conjurings of the imagination are unjustified. To the few enthusiastic men who have led the way in the development of the West along horticultural lines, is due as much gratitude as to any class of pioneers that have settled on the prairie.

At the conference recently held in Washington between the big men of England, France, United States and Canada, it was significant to note that the only titled individuals were from Canada, Sir Thomas White and Sir George Foster. The big men of other countries do not think as much of titles as we do here. This ought to be a tip to some of our own holders of tin pot adornments.

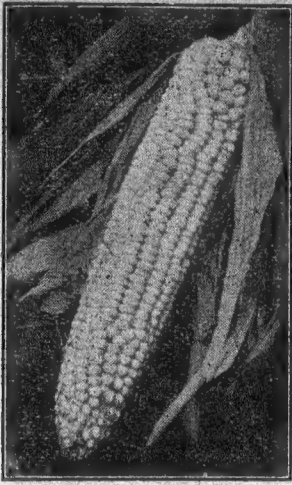
Professor Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College is authority for the statement that more of Ontario's agricultural land is being put under grass each year. What a commentary on the home market argument of the protectionists? There is evidence to show, however, that the Ontario farmer is beginning to see that denuded countrysides are the direct result of a policy by which country dwellers are robbed of their hard won earnings. The home market argument is losing force in consequence.



HIS LAST CARD

Growing Fodder Corn

Successful Experience in Three Provinces



I have grown corn for three years in Manitoba and my last crop was the most successful. I prepared the ground by applying good barnyard manure during fall and winter on clean wheat stubble. In the spring I first plowed the ground,

then harrowed it well, and followed this with the packer. Then, about June 8 I began sowing with a single (20) disk drill. To secure the same distance between the rows I stuffed the first two cups with paper missed one and stuffed four and so on. By driving straight there is lots of room to cultivate. I planted deep enough to reach the moisture, using three different kinds, Longfellow, Improved Lemming and Minnesota King. There was very little difference between the varieties, except that the Improved Lemming had more and larger leaves. I sowed eighteen acres at the rate of about three-quarters of a bushel to the acre. I believe in testing the seed. The corn was harrowed several times before it came through the ground and cultivated twice during the season, hilling up a little both times, with a corn cultivator. I found it impossible to cut this corn with a grain binder on account of it being so tall. It averaged from five to eight feet long and I was compelled to get a corn harvester to handle it. It should be cut in September to avoid frost. I stooked it in very large stooks, from fifty to sixty sheaves to each. The yield was six tons to the acre. I prefer corn stubble to summerfallow for wheat as the ground does not need to be plowed. It is firm; will hold the moisture and gives a larger yield. As we have no silo yet we feed the corn out of the sheaf. It is a good milk producer and the stock prefer it to any other green food.

WM. ARCHIBALD.

Man.

GOOD CORN IN CENTRAL ALBERTA

In the summer of 1914 I covered 14 acres with manure and plowed it down about August 11, letting it lie as plowed. The next spring as soon as the weeds were started I harrowed to conserve moisture, and to destroy weeds. I continued to do this at intervals until May 14, when I planted the corn. The soil I chose was a black sandy loam, with a rather sandy, well drained subsoil. In planting I used a check planter drawn by two horses with a wire running across the planter to do the checking. The rows were three feet six inches apart one way and three feet the other. I did not harrow the corn just after it was up as some advocate, as I thought it would pull too much of it out, but first went through it with a cultivator. I used shields to keep from covering the corn and still put the dirt close around the young plants. The second time I went through the field I went at right angles to the first way in order to get the last of the weeds. This left the field in good condition as far as weeds were concerned and also helped to distribute the manure through the soil; this, I think, was very beneficial. The first cultivating was done about June 25; the second about August 1 and the last about the last of August, leaving no chance for weeds to come up in time to go to seed before the frost.

The variety used was Northwestern Dent, which I believe to be the thing for this part of the continent. I planted about six kernels to the hill. The seed should always be tested. On account of a rather dry spell in August the crop made but poor ears, but considering the very unfavorable season for corn it did very well. I may say that I visited a demonstration farm about June 1 and the corn there was of such a poor stand that they afterwards plowed it up, but the field on my place showed a very even stand, about four stalks to the hill. I harvested the corn with the common binder about September 15 and put it in a large stook so that the fodder would come out green and bright. I fed it the same as I do the oat sheaves, but am not fully convinced that it is superior to

good oat sheaves. I have built a round barn and am putting a silo in the centre. The next corn crop I raise I expect to put into it as I do not think one gets the full benefit of corn growing unless it is cut green and fed as ensilage. I am milking from 15 to 20 cows and am looking for an excellent feed for winter, and expect to find it in corn. My corn has yielded six tons of good feed per acre. Last season I had wheat on corn ground, and although it was the last seeded it was very promising when the frost came on August 10 and 11. If one has the time to put in the corn crop, I think it a long way ahead of summerfallow.

C. J. CURTIS.

Alta.

CORN GROWING IN SASKATCHEWAN

For corn I select a piece of ground intended for summerfallow. This I double disk in the fall and

during the winter I manure it at the rate of about nine tons per acre. In spring I plow the land seven inches deep and harrow it the same day. I then let it stand until the rush of the other work is past when it is given one or two shallow runs of the cultivator, care being taken to avoid pulling the manure to the surface. I then harrow and pack. Packing is important as it lessens the interspaces in the soil and increases the capillary action of moisture from the subsoil. For seeding I use the ordinary grain drill, closing the two spouts near each wheel, leaving the third open and closing the next four, leaving the eighth open. This, with a twenty drill machine, gives four drills to a run. With seed germinating around 90 per cent I sow forty pounds per acre. Should it germinate more I sow a pound or so less and vice versa. I believe in testing all grain before seeding. Most machines, if set to sow three bushels of wheat, will sow very nearly the desired amount. In seeding drive as straight as possible, as besides being unsightly a crooked drill is difficult to handle with a horse cultivator. After seeding I harrow and pack again, running the harrow over the field say once a week until the corn is up five or six inches. This does the corn no harm but kills a multitude of small weeds, besides forming a mulch to check evaporation. About this time it is necessary to keep a sharp look-out for gophers, as these pests seem to have a special liking for corn at this stage.

In keeping down weeds during the growing season I use a single horse hoe or scudger which I keep moving at intervals until the corn is almost shading both man and horse. As to time of planting much will depend on the season. Any time from the second week in May till the first week in June will do. Last year I sowed on June 3 and harvested on August 26. Much of the crop was over seven feet high and it averaged five feet eight inches. This gave five good loads per acre.

Sask.

W. WILSON.

CORN FOR FODDER IN MANITOBA

I have grown corn for fodder more or less extensively for the last seven years, and in that time have only had one failure and that was when, owing to the late summer frosts, the corn was kept back to such an extent that when the early fall frosts came it was not sufficiently matured to be of much use. The acreage sown to corn in 1916 was fully double that of any previous year, and the failure of the crop seemed to discourage a lot of beginners as the acreage sown last year was not more than half that of 1915. I believe, however, that in a very few years corn will be as important a crop on the average mixed farm in Southern Manitoba as the oat or barley crop.

I always sow my corn on the poorest ground, that is, ground that I would otherwise leave for summerfallow. By doing this I do not lose a crop, and I find that I have just as good a crop of wheat after corn as after summerfallow. I would not

advise anyone to sow corn on land badly infested with sow or Canadian thistles unless they were prepared to put a lot of work with the cultivator as well as hand hoeing on it during the summer. It is impossible to get all the thistles with the cultivator even when the corn is check rowed. I use a check row planter, planting the corn three feet six inches apart each way, setting it to drop from four to six grains in each hill and prefer this to sowing in drills, as it can be cultivated both ways. I sow from 12 to 15 acres a day on the half mile with the two-row planter. Anyone going in for corn growing extensively should invest in a planter though of course one planter would do two or three farmers.

In the fall I always skim plow and harrow land that I intend to sow to corn, harrowing again a couple of times in the spring. The spring harrowing answers a double purpose, that of conserving moisture and getting weed seeds to germinate. I then leave it until just before sowing the corn, usually the last week in May. Then I plow fairly deep, pack and harrow, sow the corn and harrow again. The more work done

on the land before the corn is up, the less it requires afterwards, and by having a good well worked seed bed one gets a more even germination. I never harrow the corn after it is up, but leave it until it is about four inches high when I start the cultivator, setting it to run as close as possible to the corn without covering it. I cultivate lengthwise and crosswise alternately, keeping the cultivator going until the corn gets too high. I cultivated my corn four times last year, twice each way. Although I had a fairly clean crop I would have gone over it a couple of times more but for lack of time. The more cultivation that corn gets the better.

Amount Per Acre—Varieties

I find that from 10 to 12 pounds of seed an acre is plenty when planted with a check row planter. I sowed 40 acres with nine bushels of seed last year and it was thick enough. As to variety I prefer Northwestern Dent, but last spring owing to the high price of this variety I got Longfellow and some North Dakota Flint, and was well satisfied with the crop. I could see no difference in the two kinds. Two years ago I sowed a variety called Silver King and had as good a crop of corn as I ever saw. One year I sowed some that I got out of a car that was shipped in for feed, having tested it and found it to germinate 75 per cent and had a good crop, although there were no cobs on it.

Although I have always been lucky in getting good seed I think that it is a good plan to test corn before seeding it; it is not much trouble to test a sample and might save a person a lot of trouble later. I certainly would not sow corn that did not show a high germination.

Continued on Page 21



MANITOBA GROWN



Thorough Summer Cultivation is Necessary for Successful Corn Growing—But It Pays

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A WORD OF THANKS

Subscribers are always so grateful when I am able to do them any little service that I cannot, in my turn, refrain from thanking the two ladies who wrote so promptly to tell of their experience in painting oilcloth. As it is against my principles to give advice without first putting it into practice, or knowing someone who has done so, I was at a loss how to answer the question as to whether oilcloth can be successfully painted. Doubtless many of our readers will be glad to know that it can be done quite satisfactorily, though a little more time will be required to allow the oilcloth to dry.

And An Explanation

Some little time ago a reader questioned my sincerity because I had published letters on the Homemakers' page in direct contradiction to my editorial on the subject concerned, so I take this opportunity of making it quite clear that the letters on this page do not necessarily express my own point of view. I have a theory that any reader of this page has a right to have an opinion, quite different from my own, and has a right to have an opportunity of expressing that opinion. It is even possible that she might differ from me and still be right.

At any rate it seems to me that if we are ever to arrive at the truth we must hear both sides of the question, no matter what the question is, and the people can generally be trusted to decide wisely and well if given the plain facts without prejudice.

CROSSING AN IMAGINARY LINE

The difficulties of a camel in getting through the needle's eye, a rich man in achieving heaven or a Canadian in entering the United States are all very much of a muchness these days.

I had occasion the other day to accompany a lady of excellent repute in this country to the immigration office to secure a passport. She entered jauntily feeling that, being a respectable wage-earning adult, the neighbors across the line would be very glad to have her as a citizen. As a beginning they fined her eight dollars for daring to cross the boundary into their territory and then they held an inquisition. How old was she, how much money had she, where was she born, had she ever been across the line before, when and what for? Were you ever asked quite suddenly, like that, the date of some distant pleasure excursion, only to find your mind a complete blank as to the year it happened? That was this lady's predicament and it was regarded as a very dark and suspicious circumstance by the immigration officer. The whole proceedings were held up until she made a guess at the year when she had spent a couple of innocent days in Seattle.

After that things ran along quite smoothly for a question or two. The lady had a husband, he was already in the United States, he was working and he did expect her, the last part of which required documentary evidence. Then came the quite simple question which nearly put an end to the whole negotiation, "Your husband is, of course, paying your way?" Being under oath and also rather pleased with her financial independence the lady confessed that she, who happened to be a successful wage earner, was paying her own way. The immigration officer was scandalized, and wavered for about ten seconds on the verge of putting a stop to her going altogether. Apparently a woman capable of supporting herself was not nearly so desirable a citizen as one who had to depend upon some man for support.

That bridge crossed the interrogator went on to inquire into the number, names and addresses of the lady's Canadian relatives, the color of her eyes and her height, and she was about to be passed along into the doctor's hands when suddenly the officer, pen poised in air said, "You have never been across to the old country?" Unfortunately she had. The officer seemed intensely interested in this fact, though she had sailed from and returned to Canada. When had she gone, and on what boats had she made the journey? A time satisfactory to both parties was fixed upon, but seasickness had obliterated every other impression from her mind. They nearly came to a deadlock when she could not remember the name of either boat. Obviously Uncle Sam could hardly go on doing business until that momentous fact was ascertained. It was only after considerable humming and hawing that the point was waived.

Ultimately she was passed on into the doctor's office, where she was asked such intimate personal questions as one might expect from one's own family doctor. The doctor performed his duty as courteously and inoffensively as possible, but it occurred to one that Uncle Sam would be well advised

to have a woman doctor to examine women travelers.

Thus does one have to struggle and labor to pass over what we have always been told was an imaginary line, but which, with the increase of national feeling is growing daily more tangible.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

TOO MUCH FALSE MODESTY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Here is another woman who sees nothing objectionable or offensive in the advertising as it appears in the mail order books. "To the pure, all things are pure." "Nothing is unclean, but thinking makes it so." False modesty is doing more harm to our growing generation than most any other thing.

"ANOTHER COMMON-SENSE."

THE HIRED MAN PROBLEM

Dear Miss Beynon:—Have just read your article and those of Rev. W. Ivens and Mr. J. S. Woodworth on the hired man problem, in a recent issue of The Guide, and as all good articles do, they create a controversy. With wages at \$60 a month, which is likely to be the average, though I know one man in this community is paying \$75, and board and lodging at a dollar a day, the average from April 1 to September 30 is \$30.50 a month, and with laundry at \$5.00 a month a hired man's wages will be \$95.50, and in nine cases out of ten this will be for unskilled labor. I feel quite sure no city employer will pay the same wage for an unskilled



The interior of a Prairie Farm Home. That of Mrs. R. W. Poole, Bassano, Alta.

or inexperienced employee. We had a hired man last year who for physical strength and willingness to work was all that could be desired, yet he knew absolutely nothing about stock or keeping his implements in repair. He did not even know when the machinery was not working properly, and through his ignorance sweened two horses in the very beginning of the spring work, which cost his employer at least fifty dollars. Yet he got the average wage for last year.

The majority of hired men are unskilled. Skilled farmers have farms of their own. Again, most hired men are positively unscrupulous about leaving you just when you need them. As soon as the big harvest commences and they can draw three and four dollars a day, they will get up and leave, regardless of any previous agreement you may have had with them. A great many of the western hired men are boys from the cities, who want to try the summer in the west, or are attracted by the big wages, and haven't even physical strength to do farm work. They often do not want to spend more than the summer months in the country, preferring loafing in a city pool room. Those who wish to remain on the farm can get work the year round. The writer knows of many instances where the hired men migrated south or east during a spell of bad weather in the fall, regardless of the fact that they were being boarded and would be needed as soon as the weather improved. City employers do not board their employees when they cannot use them.

The board and general surroundings the hired man gets in the country are superior to what the same class of man would get in the city. Considering the difference in house rent, cost of food, the better clothes a man in city employment must wear, and the money spent in car fare and amusements, the hired man on the farm will have more cash at the end of each month than the city employee.

E. B.

"TO THE PURE—"

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoy your page very much; there are always so many interesting letters. I have just been reading The Guide of April 4, in which appears the second letter re "offensive ad-

vertising" in mail order catalogs, and I wish to say that any person who finds the figures in the illustrations offensive must have unclean thoughts themselves. Really I could not let it pass without comment. I see nothing whatever wrong in the catalogs, for as "Amused" says, they are only models and convey no meaning to the average healthy mind. Imagine anyone bringing up such a resolution before the Farm Women's Convention. I expect it would make them smile to know that there are some women still in these enlightened days who carry around with them such false modesty notions. In order to see bad in a picture it must first be in the mind. We must learn where to draw the line between real and false modesty.

APRIL RAIN.

THE BODY IS BEAUTIFUL

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just noticed a letter in your column referring to advertising in catalogs, which the writer considers shocking. I have heard a great deal of false modesty, but this seems to me to beat anything I have ever heard yet, and I am going to write you a few lines as to what I think about it, and if my letter doesn't find the waste paper basket I would be glad to have other views on this subject.

"A Reformer" must have a very small amount of respect for God's work on the human body if she thinks that a woman's body is such a vile thing that it should be kept so closely under cover that not even an outline can be shown in a catalog.

I would be glad to know what she sees about the body of a woman or man that seems to be so shocking that it would shock anyone to see the full figure on the page of anything. Would it not be just as sensible to take a pretty horse and cover up his body and be shocked if one of his legs were to show through? Is the human body less beautiful than that of a horse? Why is "A Reformer" not shocked at pictures of horses or at pictures of a person's face just as much as any other part of the body, which is only natural and beautiful?

I think there is nothing so beautiful as the human body, and I cannot see anything vile or shocking about it, and I think that it is a wicked thing to teach children to laugh and make a foolish fuss over any garment worn on or about any part of their body. It teaches children to regard their body as something bad—they don't know why and become curious to see anything that a fuss is made about. Any child who is taught a lot of nonsense along this line generally turns out to be a bad boy or girl unless they happen to get in with some friend at school who has been taught to be sensible on the subject and who tells them about it in the proper way, or as near as a child can. The child who is taught a lot of nonsense like this is not to blame for its badness, but the one who taught it to them, and the sooner parents learn to teach their children to be natural and stop teaching them that their bodies are something of a joke, the sooner the children will tell them the truth and stop hiding things from them that they should know. False modesty belongs to the dark ages of the past and cannot be called reform work.

"A NATURE LOVER."

EGGS COOKED TO BE MOST DIGESTIBLE

There are over one hundred ways in which eggs may be cooked. That may sound like an overstatement. However, there are two classes of people who will vouch for its accuracy: One is the professional chef, and the other is the person who, for reasons of health, has been forced to eliminate meat from his or her diet for long periods of time. Milk, eggs and vegetables are the staple foods for persons who cannot eat meat, and if one lives for a couple of years or longer upon such fare the housewife, in order to rule out monotony of diet, needs to exercise all her ingenuity to devise new and attractive methods by which the egg may be made gastronomically appealing. In our tests we studied the digestion of eggs cooked in the following ways: Soft boiled, soft cooked, hard boiled, fried, fried on both sides using excess fat, poached, scrambled, scrambled using excess fat, shirred, pickled, deviled, plain omelet, Spanish omelet, bacon and eggs, and scrambled eggs with "frizzled beef."

Our studies show that a soft-boiled or a soft-cooked egg is digested rather more rapidly and satisfactorily in the stomach than is an egg prepared in any other way. The margin in favor of the soft egg is nevertheless slight, since the stomach gives a hearty welcome to all kinds and conditions of eggs, even the much maligned cold storage and "frozen" egg being made to feel at home.—From the Ladies' Home Journal.

Are Your Hail Premiums Excessive?

Our rates are reasonable.
Twenty years in business.
Losses paid in full.

Full Government Deposit in Alberta Government Bonds for protection of Policy-Holders.

We issue a fully paid Policy—no assessments.

Prompt adjustments and sure pay.

We settle within sixty days after proof of loss.

Licensed for Province of Alberta.

Assets \$450,000

Good local agents are wanted, where we are not represented. You can add several hundred dollars to your income by a few weeks' work.

St. Paul Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Co.

715 Herald Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Plant Registered IRISH COBBLER POTATOES

This Year

The Guide has been fortunate in securing for its readers a quantity of registered Irish Cobbler potatoes. They are free of all disease and weigh from 3 to 6 ozs. each. These potatoes are selling at \$3.00 and \$3.50 per bus.

You farmers who want good seed will want these Irish Cobblers; they are from the best stock obtainable.

Grow these potatoes and become eligible for membership in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

BE QUICK — the supply is limited

Get the coupon below in the mails at once—it's worth while

-----COUPON-----
May 16, 1917
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.
Please send me particulars for securing your registered seed potatoes.
Name
Post Office
Province

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

EXTRACTS FROM CIRCULAR No. 11

In this circular we mark one more phase in the development of one of the many departments of our work and one of the most important at that, namely, the communication between the central office and our locals. Ever since the U.F.A. was organized the central office followed the plan of issuing circulars at intervals to all locals. On an average, these have gone out once a month to the secretaries and the secretaries have been required to pass the contents on to the members by reading the circular at the next regular meeting of the local. With the continued development of our work at the central it has become more and more evident that we must increase the number or else the length of our circulars. This, with the continued increase of the number of our locals has made a continuation of the old style multigraph circular a very expensive and almost impossible proposition. Even a printed circular costs us today nearly four times as much as it did a few years ago. In this circular we have endeavored to offset the cost to a certain extent, by selling a limited amount of space in the circular for advertising purposes.

I am going to ask your secretary to read out to you the list of advertisers and a summary of their advertisement which he will find under a special notice on the back page. These advertisements have been given us on a six months' contract. I attach considerable importance to the success of this experiment, and trust that you will give careful attention both to my explanation and to the matter contained in these advertisements.

While the matter has not been given definite consideration by the central office, it seems to me to be becoming more and more necessary that the principle of our monthly circular must be extended with the object of bringing each local, and through the local its members, in more direct contact and sympathy with the central office. There are questions before us today which we believe to be of very great, and perhaps vital interest to our members which require to be dealt with before we can get them published in The Grain Growers' Guide. I have in mind the idea that means must be found to bring this information that the central office wishes to bring to the attention of our members right in to their homes if necessary.

We expect to have a discussion on this question at our secretaries' convention which is referred to in the next paragraph. I should be glad if you would give the matter your careful thought and if you have any suggestions to make, I should be glad to receive them direct or through your secretary, whom we hope will be with us at the convention. Meanwhile I beg to again draw your attention to the fact that the advertising feature of this circular may be an important factor in the development of this idea.

Secretaries' Convention

The first annual business convention of the secretaries, or appointed representatives of the U.F.A. Locals will be held in Calgary on Thursday and Friday, June 28 and 29, being the days immediately preceding the opening of the Calgary exhibition. Full details have not yet been decided upon, but will be sent you by special circular as soon as possible. There will be morning and afternoon sessions each day, with evening sessions if found desirable or the business can be carried over until Saturday, though it is hoped that this will not be necessary as we are trying to arrange for an interesting and instructive entertainment for those who are able to stay over. The discussion will include among the many problems which confront the locals and their officers, such subjects as:—

1. Co-operative trading by the locals.
2. Shipping of livestock and general sale of farm produce by the locals.

3. Insurance as it affects the farmers and reasons why a local union should handle the work.

4. General problems of the local which will include, of course, its relationship to, and connection with, the central office and the problems of increasing and holding its membership and securing attendance at meetings. Under this session, a question box will be opened during the first day and throughout the session so that any point suggesting itself to any delegate can be dealt with, and the combined ability and experience of all present brought to bear in its solution.

The convention will be strictly a business one. The discussions will be led, so far as possible, by members of our own organization, who from practical experience and development in their own locals, have proved themselves qualified to give us some practical advice.

I find that I may have to revise my former statement with regard to the pooling of railway fares, as is done at our annual convention. This may not be feasible. In any case, single rate fares apply to the Calgary Exhibition, and it will save us much time and trouble if the pooling can be dispensed with. I think I may say that if we do not pool our rates, arrangements will be made so that the fare of any delegate will not exceed say \$5.00 for the return trip. This will mean that no delegate will be asked to pay more than he would under the average pool rate, as any fare paid above \$5.00 will be refunded to him. It will mean in addition that those who are fortunate enough to live close enough to Calgary so that the single fare is less than \$5.00 will not be required to pay the difference between the fare paid and the pool rate as in pooling.

We are going to try and put on a special feature at the Edmonton Exhibition about the middle of July. We cannot repeat the Calgary convention but those of our members who attend the Edmonton Exhibition can, at least, get together for a few hours possibly and reap some benefit thereby. We want all locals who can possibly be represented at Calgary to attend the convention here, but some have notified us that they cannot possibly spare the time to come this far and those, we will try and meet at Edmonton. As stated before, a special circular will be sent at an early date with regard to this question.—P.P.W.

MANY QUESTIONS BEING ASKED

This is the kind of letter we like to get provided there is not too many of them. We are going to try and head off the necessity of asking these questions by issuing a pamphlet which will go as near covering the ground as it is possible for us to get:

"We had a good meeting last Saturday. Everybody was invited to attend and there were about 75 present. Nine new members were enrolled and several more have promised to join at our next meeting. I am enclosing seven dollars on account of dues. I was not able to get much interest worked up in the hail insurance matter though I believe I will be able to write some hail insurance later. I will sign up the contract and send in the fee as soon as I find there will be some business to do. A member asks me if the U.F.A. keeps a representative at the Edmonton stock yards and if so, what his name is, and another member asks if the central office has any literature showing what the U.F.A. has accomplished and what it aims to accomplish. A member from Mossburn asks if the U.F.A. has speakers or organizers who are well posted on U.F.A. affairs and if so what will it cost us to have him speak for us at Cherhill. One member wants to know what benefit a farmer may derive from being a member. In fact a great many questions are being asked. I was able to answer some of them, but others I could not answer. I am convinced that

the U.F.A. is not lacking in patriotism and will compare favorably with any other organization in Canada. Our next meeting will be held on May 5 when an effort will be made to organize a co-operative trading company. Could you offer us any help in the way of suggestions, if so, we will be glad to receive them?"

M. E. WARD.

Cherhill Local, 235.

SHIPPING LIVESTOCK

The following very interesting report is to hand from Waterhole Local, No. 383 and gives some indication of what can be done if farmers will only go to a little trouble and organize in such a way that they are able to look after their business for themselves:

A number of the members of the Waterhole Local, No. 383 formed a livestock shipping association early in March. The officers of the association are: President, W. S. French; first vice-president, P. Moore; second vice-president, B. A. Bailey; manager and secretary-treasurer, D. M. Kennedy. The association shipped its first car of hogs from Spirit River on March 20 to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company at the Edmonton stock yards. The president of the association accompanied the car and evidently took good care of the hogs as they weighed 213 pounds more off cars at Edmonton than they did at Spirit River. The prices received for the hogs and the prompt settlement made by the elevator company gave entire satisfaction to all shippers and the officers of the association. Select hogs brought \$12.25 per cwt. clear at Spirit River and lights brought \$10.65. This is at least one dollar more per cwt. than anything paid by dealers and in some cases three dollars more per cwt. We would like to say to members of any other locals who may be thinking of organizing an association that they can make no mistake in doing so. We have the difficulty of a 25 mile haul to a railway station and a somewhat uncertain railway service then but we came out all right on our first shipment even though we ran into a number of difficulties that we never thought of beforehand. We expect to ship another car in a week.

BANK WANTED AT MINBURN

The regular meeting at Minburn Local, No. 535, was held at Minburn on April 14 with a good attendance of members. After the regular business had been attended to, two important subjects were sprung upon the members and were received with much interest. The first was the forming of a consolidated school district, brought up by the trustees of Minburn school for the consideration of the members of the local. After a long discussion it was decided that it be referred back to the Minburn school trustees to approach the school trustees of the surrounding districts with the object of having the Department of Education petitioned to consider the above and convey the working of a consolidated school to the ratepayers. The next item was that of a bank for Minburn. As the banks of the adjoining towns have been unable to give satisfactory service a lot of valuable time and money of the farmers is being lost going so far to do their banking business. It was decided that a committee be appointed to draft a petition pledging our support to any one bank that will open a branch and give daily service at Minburn, and to have this petition signed by the members, farmers and business men of the district. The committee is to consist of three members of the local and two business men.

The following report is to hand from Green Glade Local, No. 157: In reply to Official Circular No. 5 I may say that we held a very successful box social and dance on March 2 in aid of the Red Cross and sent the net proceeds of \$143.50 direct to Miss Pinkham at Calgary. Any patriotic work that is done in this district is done through the U.F.A. We organized a branch of the Patriotic Fund at one of our meetings. The following are the amounts sent to the various funds that I can vouch for: Belgian Relief, \$63.00, Red Cross, \$186.50, Patriotic Fund (1916), \$385.00.

WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

As a director for a rural telephone company it has struck me forcibly that the rural telephone companies of this province have it in their power to give considerable aid to our disabled soldiers. The department of telephones, as you may be aware, are giving in Regina free classes of instruction to any interested and authorized shareholder of a rural telephone company in common repair work necessary to locate trouble and keep these rural lines in order. In the basement of the parliament buildings they have a complete telephone system installed and they claim to be able to teach any ordinary intelligent being in two or three weeks all that is necessary to locate and repair all ordinary trouble. This is a splendid idea and the government is to be congratulated on its initiative.

These classes being already organized, I would like to see the government make further arrangements to train such disabled soldiers as are unable to lead active lives to become telephone operators for our rural systems throughout this province. There are already over 700 rural companies in operation, I understand, and are increasing as fast as material and men can be found to carry on construction. This being the case, you can readily see that quite an appreciable number of our badly disabled boys could be found congenial employment in this particular sphere of endeavor. No doubt most of our rural companies would be glad to hire one of these men and build their own central where the operator could live, for the present arrangement of having the switchboard in one of the stores and looked after by the storekeeper who is unable to properly attend to both duties, is proving in most cases very unsatisfactory.

The majority of our systems pay for central and secretary salaries about \$7.00 per phone. This would enable us to guarantee a salary of \$600 to \$700 in most cases and this, together with the pension they would receive, would give these men, who are deserving of the very best we can give, a very comfortable living.

There is another side of this question that appeals very strongly to me. We farmers, as a class, are unable to help solve this problem to any great extent individually. Farming does not lend itself to the employment of any other than reasonably sound men, but when we, collectively, have to hire labor that could be performed by one whose body has been wrecked fighting our battles; then I think the least we can do is to ask that the government institute the machinery that shall enable us to obtain that help. If it is good policy for the government to open free classes to teach us to keep our lines in repair, surely it would be a good idea to freely teach our disabled boys to operate our switch boards. The cost of this instruction would be extremely small in comparison to the benefits derived all round. I took this matter up recently with Mr. McNab, the deputy minister of telephones, and though he apparently sympathized with the proposal, I somehow got the idea that that was about as far as it would go.

It appears to me that this is a matter that our executive could very well take up and if they thought the proposition feasible, endeavor to get a little less sympathy and more action. No doubt if this province made arrangements for this instruction, other provinces would fall in line and this would mean that some thousand or more of our men whose lives have been, or will be, before this war is over, practically able to live the rest of their lives in comfort and these men will at least be comfort.

T. C. RAYMOND, Sec.
Rockhaven Local.

THE SOUL OF THE MOVEMENT

Did you ever stop to think that the Grain Growers' movement had a soul? A soul you say; rather funny, isn't it? Possibly, but it's true. Without a soul nothing good and worthy can exist for long; and if ever this movement loses its soul it will go out—out among the rocks and shoals; out into the blinding tempest; out into the "outer darkness" of death and despair. I do not wish to see that day, neither do you; and what

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. S. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

is more, neither you nor I expect to see it. Nevertheless, if that day is not to come, we must see to it that the soul of the movement grows in strength and vitality with the growth of the body.

But what is the soul? It is easy to understand what is the body of the movement. We see it before us all the time. It is visualised for us everywhere—in the board of directors; in the central office; in the busy staff; in the local organizations and their officials; in the literature you receive; in the shipment of supplies; in the saving effected on various commodities; in the help received through the legal department and in a thousand-and-one other ways which I cannot stop to mention here. The body is necessary; is in fact absolutely essential so far as life on this material earth is concerned, for the soul must have a habitation if it is to carry on its work.

But if the body is essential to the soul, the soul is just as essential to the body. Without the soul the body is just an empty shell, that and nothing more. It is the soul that gives the body its beauty and attractiveness on the one hand, or its ugliness and repulsiveness on the other. A pure soul encased within a living body looks out upon the world through windows which reflect the beauty of creation upon the soul within, and which in their turn are a means of shedding abroad upon the world the beneficent influence of the soul. An impure soul, on the other hand, has a blighting and disastrous effect upon everything with which it comes into contact. What, then, I repeat, is the soul? And here let me explain that I am using the term in its twofold meaning of mind and spirit.

The soul is the seat of life; it is the spring of every movement; it is the fount from which flows the stream which, if kept pure will refresh and replenish the whole land. It is the source of all human affection and of justice, which alone can make the brotherhood of man possible, and without which it must soon die an ignoble death.

If, then, the grain growers' movement is to live, we must recognize this fact. We must see to it that the movement is permeated through and through with the spirit of justice, which is the spirit of live and let live; with the spirit of brotherhood, which is the spirit of live and help to live. If this spirit is kept uppermost in all our dealings; if we recognize not only that we have rights, but that our neighbor has rights equal with our own; if we act upon this recognition not only by living worthily ourselves, but also by helping our fellows to live worthily too, the spirit of the movement will grow more and more beautiful, and will in its turn beautify the body in which it is encased; the movement will live and if the movement lives in this sense, the life of each individual grain grower will be made the better and the more worthy and the whole Canadian West will feel its influence and rejoice that the movement has found its soul.

S. W. YATES.

APPROVE COUNCIL'S ACTION

The following resolution was carried unanimously by Halbrite Local on March 31, 1917:

Whereas, Sir Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce for the Dominion of Canada, has seen fit to submit a proposal to pay western grain growers a fixed price of \$1.30 per bushel for this year's wheat crop, thereby fixing the price of the average of the different grades of Canadian wheat at a price no better than the present price of feed, and whereas, the cost of production has advanced twenty-five per cent over that of last year, we feel that it will not pay to grow wheat at the price set by the Ottawa minister. Moreover, we consider the statements made by Sir Geo. E. Foster, re buying of this year's crop, as strongly detrimental to the interests of the chief industry of Western Canada.

Therefore, be it resolved that we,

the members of Halbrite Local, of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. in meeting assembled, place ourselves on record as approving unanimously of the stand taken thereon by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, believing the same to be only fair and reasonable to the interests of western grain growers.

L. G. JONES, President,
A. F. EDDY, Sec.-Treas.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES

A life member of the association, writing to the Central office, says:— "Some time ago I received my life membership certificate from you. I am well pleased with it; also with the way it was framed. It makes a very suitable picture for any wall, and I value it more than any other picture I have in my house."

The writer of the above had no intention of being eloquent, but all the same he has given eloquent testimony to the value of our life membership certificate, both from an artistic standpoint and also from the point of view of its value as a strong link existing between himself and the great farmers' movement.

By becoming a life member you will help to increase the stability of the association, and also its power of protecting your own interests as a grain grower, whilst your personal interest in the association and its work will be increased a hundredfold. Twelve dollars relieves you from payment to the Central for life. Many hundreds of our life members have already received their certificate. Will you have one, too?

S. W. Y.

CONTRIBUTIONS ACKNOWLEDGED

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 31, in which you enclose your check for \$1,589.35, the combined contribution of your various locals throughout the province. Enclosed you will find official receipt for this splendid contribution which is the largest individual one received by this society during the month of March and which has most materially increased our general fund for that month. This society is deeply indebted to your association as in addition to the lump sum which we have received from time to time from your head office, we are continually in receipt of small contributions from various locals and also of considerable money and many most acceptable supplies from your different women's sections. If it is your custom to get in touch with your various associations by circular I would ask you, if possible, to convey some message expressive of the gratitude and appreciation of the provincial executive of this society to the Grain Growers' Association as a whole.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SCTY.
Saskatchewan Branch.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 30 enclosing \$75.85, being contribution to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. I am enclosing herewith, an official receipt for this amount. Kindly accept the best thanks of the Saskatchewan executive of this fund for your generous donation.

THOMAS M. BEE,
Managing Secretary.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your check for \$972.05 donation from your various local associations in aid of the Belgian victims of the war and thank the generous donors most heartily on behalf of my countrymen for their assistance and support.

GEORGE POOTMANS,
Hon. Secy., Belgian Relief Fund.

Enclosed you will find check for \$66.50, which represents the proceeds of an entertainment given under the auspices of our local in aid of the Canadian Red Cross Society. Kindly donate same to the society and oblige.

J. H. HANNAH, Sec.-Treas.
Wagner G.G.A.

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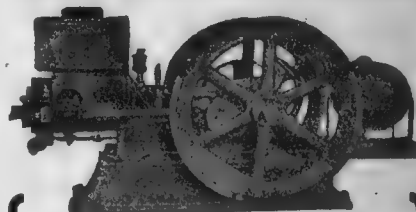
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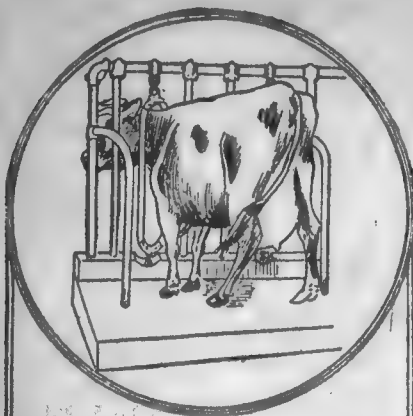
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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Sanders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SUMMER DISTRICT WORK

District officers in many of the districts are taking action during May for getting some of their workers together for consultation and planning of the summer campaign. Several district semi-annual conventions will be arranged for. A number of union picnics are being planned. One of the most effective means of popularizing the movement is for two or three branches in proximity to one another to get together and arrange for a community picnic. Some districts are discussing a special conference of secretaries. It is recognized that the secretary holds the position of chief executive officer in many branches, and that it is desirable that he be most efficient and fully informed. Perhaps, sometime there will be a training course for secretaries.

Two things about all this work. First, is your branch going to help and be helped? Have you had your secretary inquire from the district officials just what is on the program and how you may assist? Have you a neighboring branch with which you might co-operate? Who is going to take the initiative, some other fellow or you? Second, if the work you contemplate involves any help from the provincial association, any assistance in the way of speakers, it would be well to have plans laid within the next ten days. All the available speakers are going to be very busy men during the weeks of the summer campaign and you would not like to be disappointed in getting one for the day you choose. That requires that you communicate at once with the central office and give it a chance to do its best for you.

District directors and other officials should take action at the earliest possible moment to secure meetings during the slack season after seeding in every district where the association is not represented and where there is hope of being able to organize. There is good reason to hope that the number of branch associations will be very largely increased during the summer months. It is up to the district workers to see that their particular district furnishes its quota of the increase—north, south, east and west—let us go to it. Every district director should have some suggestions to offer to the workers in the central during this season. Have your proposals, suggestions, or requests on hand as soon as possible.

NEEPAWA DISTRICT AT WORK

A conference of the officers of the Neepawa district was held on May 5, at Arden, and preliminary plans were laid for a series of local meetings to precede the semi-annual convention to be held at Arden on July 9. The following dates are provisional and are liable to change. Full and timely notice will be given later of the list as finally revised.

Ogilvie and Gladstone....June 29
FranklinJune 30
Wellwood and Brookdale...July 3
Tenby and Glenella.....July 5
Kelwood and McCreary July 5 or 6
Riding Mountain, Bellhampton and Amaranth to be arranged.

A varied and interesting program for the convention is already on the way. Community work, educational problems, women's work, and the economic situation will be among the subjects to be handled by speakers who have made special study along these lines. There will be a forenoon conference for secretaries and other local workers and resolutions to be presented will be got into form before the noon hour. Branches having resolutions to submit would do well to send a copy in advance to W. R. Wood at the central office, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, as he is handling the correspondence in connection with the summer campaign and the convention.

No pains are being spared to make this much the best convention the dis-

trict has ever held. Let every branch have a good delegation of officers and members present. On no account should the president and secretary of the local branch fail to be on hand. Watch for later and completer notices.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

Household science as I understand it, is a subject both broad and deep. First we eat to live, hence the necessity of understanding something of food values, and the effect different foods have on the body. Next, all food is good, if taken under certain conditions. For instance, I read in a farm paper last month, "the right kind of food lessens the coal bill." Meat is one of the greatest stimulants among foods, giving heat and muscle energy to the body, while bread, especially bread made of whole wheat flour, all cereals, rice, beans and potatoes give nourishment and strength. All vegetables are good, especially if eaten raw in salads as much as possible; they contain vegetable salts which help to exterminate the poisonous waste of the system. Eggs, cheese and butter are all good substitutes for meat in a less degree. Fruit-like vegetables should be eaten raw. Do you see—we must master this subject to a certain extent or we will not live long to eat.

Now, I am not a domestic science teacher, and would refer you to the M.A.C. for teachers and lists of well balanced meals—they can be had free for the asking. I would like very much to see this line of teaching taken up in our rural schools. The city and some town schools have it now and they all vote it a great success, and I think what is good for city and town children is none too good for country children. It is not just a case of learning to cook—it is learning the food values and their different effects on the body. You and I are trying to learn this late in life—let us see to it that our children learn it while young.

Household Science and Better Living

Household science means more than just feeding the family, it means keeping the house clean and tidy; also making the home a homelike place where the whole family may bring their friends and be sure of a welcome from mother and father. In the institution of the home we have the truest conception of co-operation and our motto as Grain Growers is "Each for all and all for each." This should be the motto of every ideal home. There are some women who are slaves to their work. Washing must be done on Monday, no matter what is going on or what cannot go on. Baking and churning must be done on Tuesday and so on. Now I know system there must be to have our homes just as nice as we like them, but the system must not be held to so rigidly that the whole harmony is spoiled. When Christmas week, Easter week, or any other week comes when all the children come home, let us forget about washing for one week, and do not bother about every speck of dust. Let us have a merry time together. We will all enjoy it and feel the better for it—the house will not be a bit the worse for not being dusted every day. Music in the home is a great help and cannot be overestimated, but the sweetest music is the children's voices making merry around our own fireside. Let them have, and help them to have, a merry and happy time at home; they will always remember happy times at home.

Household science means making our work as easy as possible for ourselves; getting as many labor-saving devices as are within our reach. We read a great deal in the daily papers about machine power being better and less expensive than man-power; it is also better and less expensive than woman-power. I have just been reading the report of the recent Social Welfare Congress held in Winnipeg and it seems

to me we cannot begin to conserve life any too soon, when we think of the fact that out of sixty-one babies examined, only six were perfect and nine normal. Is it not time we wakened up, not only to our duty but to our privileges as well, and try for a few of the things that we ought to have, such as free hospitals such as they have in view in Saskatchewan and Alberta, maternity grants, and public medical inspection of all schools. We are citizens, do not let us be too shy but ask for what we want, first in the home, second in the school and third in the state.

Household science means all this and much more to me. I have as it were, only touched the high places, but as wife and mother, what a lot of learning we need. We should be proficient in domestic science, be able to feed the family properly, which would help to ward off sickness to a great extent, then when sickness does come we must be able to nurse intelligently, and the most important thing of all, be able to train up the children so they will be fitted for a life of usefulness with high ideals and leave the world a little better for our sojourn here.

Mrs. GEO. VIRDEN.

WANT MAXIMUM WAGE

The following resolution passed at a recent meeting of one of our branches may also interest readers of The Guide in other parts of the province: Resolved, that in view of the fact that some of the foreign element of the farm labor class are demanding wages of from \$60 to \$70 per month, and whereas these people largely comprise representatives from the very nations with which we are at war, and further, that in view of these circumstances the farmers rather than submit to these exorbitant wages will curtail their operations, employ fewer hands, which will materially decrease the seeded acreage, and a very consequent lessening of production will result; therefore, we would most respectfully urge that the government take immediate action in setting a maximum wage for all farm labor and thus insure the seeding of a large acreage and enhancing the chances for a greater possible production.

ORGANIZATION

Farming is becoming more and more exacting every year and organization among farmers will not be so difficult when individuals realize its necessity. First of all it furnishes sociability and to get together for a good time is reason enough for organizing on a definite plan. The associations have improved rural life to such an extent that no rural community should be without them—aside from the material advantage gained. Every local should consider itself a co-operative school as well as an organization for the study of co-operative problems with special reference to social conditions as well as their business activities. (Selected.)

PICNIC AT SHOAL LAKE

The secretary of the Shoal Lake G.G.A. reports that their annual picnic will be held at Shoal Lake, July 4. Excursions will be run from Neepawa and Russell. The usual sports program is provided and good speakers will be on hand. Keep this date free and spend it at Shoal Lake.

More horses, heavier horses, horses better prepared for work and fed for work will go far toward increasing and cheapening production per acre or per ton of crop. With the shortage of farm help more and better horses will enable fewer men, when using larger and better farm implements, to maintain or even increase production at a decreased cost.

One or more feeds of warm mash per week are essential to prepare or maintain a working horse. A bran mash replacing the Saturday night grain is excellent. This might be replaced by boiled barley or other grains mixed with bran, and fed warm. If desired, salt-petre may be added as a blood tonic, and molasses as an extra laxative and appetizer.

Prophets of Modern Times

"Tolstoy the Russian Seer"—1828-1910

By HORACE WESTWOOD, D.D.

It is almost impossible to estimate how close is the relation between life and literature. It has been said, however: "Tell me what you read and I will tell you what you are." The principle here expressed relates not only to the life of individuals, but to the life of peoples, and it is undoubtedly true that a great literature is always associated with a great people.

The "Revival of Learning" or "The Renaissance" was the revival of reading in Europe and it dispelled the so-called Dark Ages and paved the way for the Reformation. It also was the forerunner of political liberty in England. Similarly, the writings of Voltaire and Rousseau made possible the French Revolution, just as the writings of Locke contributed in no small measure towards the American War for Independence.

Most Daring of All

When Russia achieves her emancipation she will erect her monuments to the men who have wielded the pen. As Sarolea in his life of Tolstoy points out, Russian literature is unique in the history of mankind, for, for many generations the printed book has been the chief and almost only means of political and social enfranchisement, taking the place of the press and the parliamentary platform. It has been a heroic literature, a "history of martyrdom." One calls to mind the noble figures of Dostoevski, Radischev, Kropotkin, Gorki and others too numerous to mention. But above them all towers Leo Tolstoy, the most daring of them all. He seemed invulnerable by his very daring and immune from persecution. It was said of him: "Alone in the Empire of the Tsars, Tolstoy was above the law. Alone in all Russia he enjoyed the rights of a free subject."

To know his life it is only necessary to know his books. Some writers are purely objective. The characters portrayed in their works are purely fictitious products of the imagination. Their heroes and heroines simply occupy the stage and perform. Others are subjective. Their characters are fictitious merely in name. Thus their literature is largely a portrayal of personal experience and forms a sort of autobiography. To the latter class belongs Tolstoy. His characters are intimate friends and relations disguised only in name, and his heroes and heroines become simply mouthpieces for the experiences of his own soul.

Aristocratic Ancestry

He was born in 1828 at Yasnaya Polyana, coming from a family which had played a distinguished part in Russian political history. In his "Childhood, Boyhood and Youth" you have really the account of his early days. Early left an orphan, for his mother died when he was but eighteen months old and his father when he was nine years of age, his mother's place was taken by a distant relative, Tatiana Alexandrovna, whom the family fondly called "auntie." Tolstoy's and the world's debt to this noble woman is immeasurable. Of her he said: "Auntie Tatiana had the greatest influence on my life. From early childhood she taught me the spiritual delight of love. She taught me this joy, not by words, but by her whole being; she filled me with love. Secondly, she taught me the delights of an unhurried, quiet life."

While he entered the university at the age of sixteen he did not prove an exceptional student, for though he read omnivorously he failed in his examinations. The period was one of religious upheaval and he found that the old foundations of faith were no longer tenable. He returned home resolved to devote his life to the benefit of the peasants on his estate. We next hear of him in St. Petersburg (Petrograd). By all accounts he lived riotously and dangerously, himself confessing "There was no sin I did not commit." Yielding to the persuasions of his brother Nicolas he joined the Russian army in the Caucasus, which not only restored him to moral health, but fur-

nished material for two of his most charming works, "The Cossacks" and "The Invaders." At the outbreak of the Crimean war he entered Sebastapol which provided him the experiences for his book, "Tales from Sebastapol," and which laid the foundation of his literary fame. Nowhere do we find the horrors of war together with some of its sublimer pictures more clearly revealed. It was this experience which also shaped his subsequent attitude of absolute antipathy to war on any grounds whatever.

Returning to Petrograd, he found himself at the age of 27 the literary idol of Russia and the centre of literary society, but "disgusted with the society of authors" he soon left on a tour through Europe, studying the various systems of education. It was while in Paris that witnessing an execution he concluded that "all capital punishment is murder."

Happy Married Life

When thirty-four years of age he married Sophie Beers. For the next fifteen years we see him living a "life of unalloyed happiness and creative activity" not only producing two of his greatest novels, "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," but devoting himself to the education and uplift of the peasants.

It was not until he reached the age of fifty, however, that he passed through his great spiritual crisis and came to his great awakening. It was a period of profound spiritual depression, so great that he was oft' tempted to take his life. For a while he sought refuge in the Orthodox Church, but found it did not meet his deepest needs and led on the part of its adherents to hypocrisy and poverty of spiritual life. But just as he had sought to uplift the peasants, so they in turn became the source of his emancipation. For, observing the simplicity and contentment of their lives, he was led to a candid study of the gospel records, the results of which are summarized in "My Religion," "The Kingdom of God is Within You" and "The Four Gospels."

From this time onwards his whole life was changed. He lived the life of a mediaeval monk, combining physical toil with mental labor and, for himself, abjuring all riches.

Tolstoy's Ideals

The attempt to tell his life is well-nigh hopeless. It is so many-sided and complex, and in its character so subjective, that it defies the power of words. We can, however, to a limited degree, point out the direction of his influence. It is twofold. First, as a social reformer; secondly, as a religious teacher. With regard to the first, his great hope was that Russia would not follow the lead of the western nations and become thoroughly industrialized. He desired above all that it should remain agrarian.

He was of the firm opinion that much of the social unrest in Western Europe was due to artificial conditions of life. He was, therefore, the opponent of Socialism, because he felt that as a system it was based on these conditions and if successful would tend to perpetuate them. He advocated instead, the system of Henry George. He believed that this would give the land to the people and thus perpetuating agricultural life would tend towards a natural and simple civilization.

He exerted also a great deal of his influence towards social purity and reformation of the penal system. Yet it is as an opponent of war that he stands out most clearly. His doctrine has been misnamed "Passive Resistance." It is far from passive. A better name would be "Moral Resistance." But into this we cannot enter now.

Perhaps it is as a religious teacher, more than as a social reformer, his influence will be most profoundly felt. To him religion was based not on external authority nor on the miraculous, but on the supremacy of conscience and reason. His position might be summed up as

Continued on Page 22

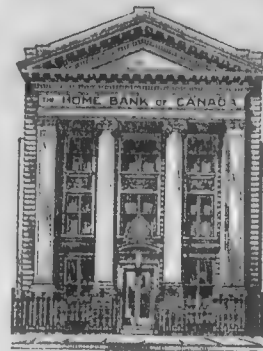


Leo Tolstoy

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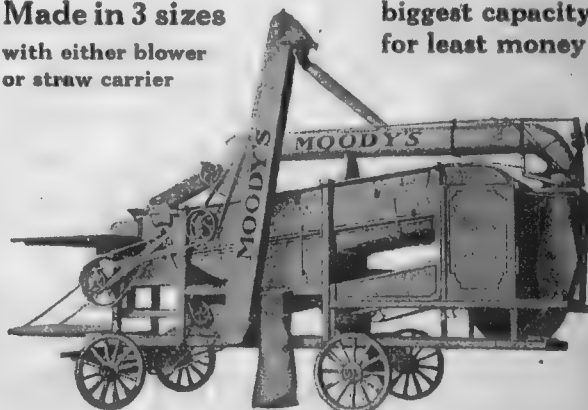
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Mounted separately or on same truck with Separator.

Made in 3 sizes with either blower or straw carrier



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Farmers' Financial Directory

THE Minister of Finance of the Dominion Government has rather

clearly intimated to the people of Canada that in the Fall he would again appeal to them for further funds with which to prosecute the war. The response to former appeals, while generous in the extreme with regard to the **AMOUNT** of money subscribed has, in our opinion, been far from gratifying with regard to the **NUMBER** of our citizens who have participated. We propose from time to time, pending the issuance of a new loan, to give you facts relating to these bonds, which we hope will fire you with a determination to participate in the next loan, no matter how small or how great may be the actual amount of money you feel you can lend.

We will gladly answer any enquiry you may address to us with regard to the safe investment of your funds in Government or Municipal Securities, yielding from 5 1/2% to 7% per annum in interest.

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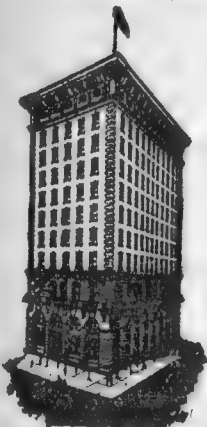
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We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act on in purchase, and valuation of securities.

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The Wholesalers' Defence

Continued from Page 8

for cash from a competing store. The merchant has to undergo duns from his wholesalers. He may even "go broke" absolutely because he cannot collect. That has happened to many a man when if he could have secured a few hundred dollars from the collection of his accounts, he could have tided things over. The storekeeper sees the man who owes him pay his implement bill, his interest and perhaps some of the principal on his mortgage, even the bank must be cleaned up. If there is anything left it goes to the merchant, perhaps in full, perhaps a balance must be carried forward for another year. It is no wonder, therefore that the merchants at times feel sore towards those who could and should pay them—but don't. The farmer should always remember his obligation to the storekeeper and that the vital interests of the latter, sometimes his very business existence, may be jeopardised by the non-payment of such bills.

(b) But the farmer is not the one who is principally to blame if the relations between himself and his retail dealer become strained. The retailer is more often the direct cause of the estrangement—if such there be—between the two classes. The farmer often thinks that the retailer is "putting one over" on him.

First, by alleged overcharging. No doubt in the early life of the provinces, that was often the case, but it can confidently be asserted that, except perhaps in a few isolated cases, it is not so now. The retailer, recognising that he has to struggle for trade, is content with a very reasonable profit. The farmer cannot be charged excessive prices with impunity. Moreover, from a careful analysis, for many years, of retailers' balance sheets, I am prepared to assert that they are not making more than legitimate progress. There are cases in which they do not make even that.

Secondly, the retailers very frequently make no distinction between cash and credit prices. This is probably a grave mistake. It may be admitted that in small country stores, with the proprietor working at high pressure, often far into the night, there is grave difficulty in adding a more complicated system to his pricing. On the other hand, the effect on the customer should be considered. This will be adverted to later.

Thirdly, the storekeeper's service is often inefficient. It is of the utmost importance to have his store clean and well lighted. Goods should be properly displayed in an attractive form, stocks should be well kept and, if possible, within the means of the merchant, they should be fully assorted and up-to-date. The effect on the customer of going into a dirty store, or one in which the stock is jumbled around without method or system, is obviously unfavorable.

The retailer could do many other things towards increasing his trade. He should hustle for business, get out into the country, meet his customers and anticipate their wants. He should not wait in his store for business to come to him. The farmer would be the first one to appreciate the endeavor of the storekeeper to give him the best and promptest service. He should advertise in the local paper, if there is one, and should advertise right. Goods should be brought to the attention of the consumer at seasonable times. Bargains should be promptly advertised. A line of leaders will always help. There are other little ways in which the storekeeper can show his appreciation of his customers' trade and his solicitude for their interests. The suggestion has been made that where there is room in the store, the merchant should provide a resting place for the farmers' women folk when they come to town. This is a splendid idea. The ordinary country store often is too small to do it. On the other hand, many a store could be fixed up in such a way that a rest room would be available. It is certain that it would be thought a lot of by the farmer and his family.

Retailers Lack Training

The trouble is that many retailers start without any business training or experience. In a new country, this is

Quick Service

WHEN a farmer applies to these institutions for a loan everything possible is done to hurry matters along.

If you require a mortgage loan on improved farm land security we invite you to call upon our nearest agent or write us giving full particulars of your property.

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expressions of approval as the
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and Company are all they should
be:—

"I wish to thank you for the
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ner in which you paid my
policy, and also for the many
courtesies shown me during
the life of the same. I was
much gratified to find the
amount was larger than I had
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Those contemplating Life Insurance
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\$50. One-tenth down, balance if
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districts, loan for farm buildings, etc.
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General Superintendent of Lands,
Department of Natural Resources,
908 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

certain to be the case, nor is it any
reflection upon them, and certainly
this point is not brought out in any
critical spirit. Given the business in-
stinct, they will make good. The vast
majority do. Yet if they are to make
a success of their vocation they should
study in every way to improve their
methods. In this connection it is in-
teresting to remark that an earnest
effort is to be made in Manitoba to
have a course in business education es-
tablished with government aid at the
university. There is every reason why
it should be done. We train our law-
yers and doctors and clergymen. Why
should we not give some opportunity
to those who propose to enter on a
business career to fit themselves for it?
It would mean better service to the
farmers and it is to be hoped that they
will give the proposed movement their
backing.

Another important point should be
adverted to. As a rule, country mer-
chants start with insufficient capital.
This is inevitable. In this new country
there has not been the accumulation of
wealth which older communities have
established. Where the retailer has
a reasonable amount of funds and can
get the confidence and backing of his
wholesaler, however, there would seem
to be no objection to his starting in
business. No doubt it would be better
if he had plenty of cash, but if that
had been the rule much more than half
of the businesses in this country would
never have been started. It is the
simple fact (often conveniently forgot-
ten) that the wonderful development
of this country and the growth of its
villages, towns and cities, has been
due directly to the financing of the
retail merchants by their wholesalers.
If there is any such thing as gratitude
in business this should always be kept
in mind.

This system, however, has put a
heavy burden on the wholesaler. His
capital must practically run the country
store. More than that, as the retail
merchant must often finance the far-
mer, it is, in effect, the money of the
wholesaler which enables both to con-
tinue in business. That also should
not be lost sight of.

Co-operative Buying by the Farmer

There is no question as to the right
of the farmers or indeed of any other
body of men to combine for the pur-
pose of bettering themselves in any di-
rection, nor that anything that im-
proves their condition benefits the
country as a whole. The tendency of
modern business life is all in the di-
rection of co-operation and he would be
a poor student of current economic
conditions who would not recognize that
the tendency referred to is in the in-
terest of the respective classes through-
out the community and indeed required
by present conditions.

There is also no doubt that in other
countries co-operative buying by the
consumers has been made a success.
What is known as the Rochdale System
is an illustration of this. It may be
said, however, that such co-operative
buying, where it has attained its object
has not been confined to any one class
and it has been established in countries
much more densely settled than ours.
Moreover, while it has undoubtedly in-
jured the retail trade it has not serious-
ly affected the wholesale houses. It
should also be remembered that no
such system has yet been successfully
carried out in any country where con-
ditions are similar to ours, i.e., where
a large part of the community requires
long credits.

In the West, so far, co-operative buy-
ing by the farmer has only dealt with
staple commodities, with twine, flour,
lumber and the like, but reports are
prevalent that a much larger introduc-
tion of the system is to be attempted
in the near future. It is said that co-
operative stores are projected by the
farmers or their associations to the ex-
tent of at least 150 in Manitoba, 300 in
Saskatchewan and 100 in Alberta.
Whether these reports are accurate,
whether the matter has been looked in-
to in all its phases by the promoters,
I do not know. Undoubtedly up to date
the co-operation which the farmers have
attempted in the way of obtaining sup-
plies has proved a success and I would
not undertake to say that it may not
be carried through to a triumphant con-



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Laugh at Hail Storms—a policy with us is as good
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settle losses in full; don't wait till the damage is done and then
find that you only get a percentage of your loss, make sure now—
insure in this tried and proven company whose assets of over
two million dollars guarantee you prompt and fair settlement.

Ask for particulars of
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twenty years; as may be agreed, are repayable on
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ing interest and principal. Full particulars on request.
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Expenses are reduced to a minimum.

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binder, mower or other implement breaks down and you must go to town for the repairs. If you have a Ford you are soon away and its speed clips two hours off the former three-hour journey there and back.

Count up the extra half days that a Ford will save you

during the rush of seeding, haying and harvest. You will find that the Ford will save you a week or more of valuable time on your necessary trips alone.

Many times you will want to take some produce along with you. Then your staunch

Ford is ready to carry a load of 1000 pounds. How handy this would be!

Once you own a Ford and find out the many ways you can use it for business and pleasure you will wonder how you managed without it.

The Ford is an economical investment, and a necessity on every farm.

Ford

Touring - - \$495

Runabout - \$475

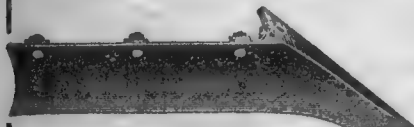
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clusion on even broader lines. Yet there are some considerations which should be carefully thought out in advance and to which it is well to refer.

Should Reinvest Money in Farming

(1) If it is intended to establish general stores which shall be carried on for the benefit of the community, as a whole, and upon business principles, then it simply means that some farmers will have to invest their surplus funds in the establishment of retail businesses and that is a matter which will have to stand on its own basis. Such stores, if they are to accomplish any really useful purpose must be in a position to give credit to their customers. They must also carry full stocks. They must, in a word, comply with the conditions which are necessary to a successful retail business existence.

But if it is intended that the co-operative associations referred to shall be confined to their members, who are necessarily those who can put up the necessary capital and shall be run upon a cash basis, then while such may be for the benefit of those who are interested, it is necessary to point out that they will not reach or be helpful to the poorer classes of farmers and those who stand in need of assistance. Such establishments, indeed, will not be stores. They will be distributing agencies, and it is perfectly clear that under such circumstances, they cannot carry the stocks needed by the farmers for the complete carrying on of the farming business nor will they supplant the country stores, as would be the case if they were run on the basis first referred to. Their effect will simply be to cripple the stores already established and to that extent, to retard the development of the community life.

(2) Under any circumstances, if farmers' associations are to do more than supply their members with a few staple lines of goods, it will be necessary for them to raise very large amounts of capital. I will not go into the figures involved in the supply of the wants of these provinces, reserving them for a future heading, but would merely suggest that any attempt by the farmers to go into co-operative buying on a larger scale would require them to withdraw tremendous sums now being used or which could be used for agricultural purposes. I assert that it would be much more profitable for the farmers and infinitely better for the country at large if such funds should go towards increasing the area of our land under cultivation.

(3) The success of the co-operative associations will depend upon their managers. These will not have the same personal interest as is taken by the retail merchant in his own business. The report of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association published on page 24 of the February 21 issue of The Guide referred to this and to the difficulty of getting men who have expert knowledge in the lines handled. Obviously, the farmers cannot attend to running this business. They have their hands full with their own operations and while such an organization controlling a large number of branches may succeed as a whole, yet it is certain that there will be many failures and that this will injuriously affect the districts in which they occur.

Will Not Help The Insolvent Farmer

(4) It may be assumed, that such associations are to handle their merchandise on a cash basis. This brings up the vital weakness of the plan. These organizations will be formed and financed by men who really do not need help. They will not assist the poor farmer who has to have credit. He will still be thrown on the alleged tender mercies of the retailer. Or as an alternative, he will take the money, which he should pay to the latter (perhaps even to the extent of causing him to become bankrupt) and use his cash to buy his goods from the co-operative association. Now let us be fair. A man can buy where he pleases with his own but if he has to have credit, it is not right and is not the course of action which he would want to have pursued towards himself, to use his money for the purpose of buying from co-operative associations or mail order houses, while being carried by the retail merchant.

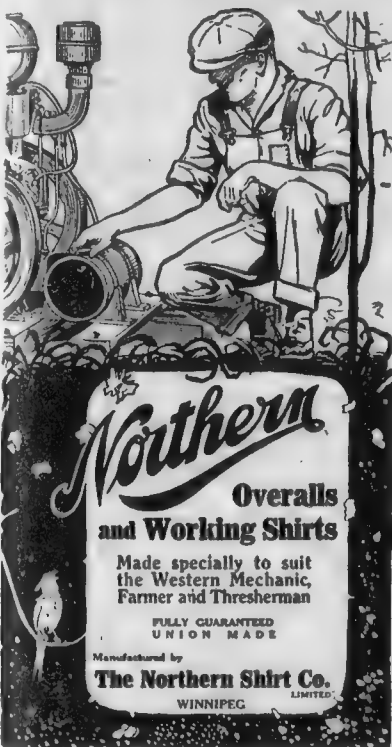
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note that Section 5, Sub-section 5, of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act of Saskatchewan, is as follows: "No association shall sell its goods, wares or merchandise to its shareholders, patrons or customers except for cash. No credit shall be given." This act represents the matured judgment of the gentlemen who speak for the associated grain growers of the province. They have decided that so far as they are concerned the farmer must pay cash, but what if he cannot do so? Have they announced any policy to fit such cases? To protect the man who, though he may be honest, hardworking, sober and intelligent, has yet not got far enough in the race for existence to have accumulated a surplus or even to be able to obtain a loan from the bank. Do they suggest that such farmers shall throw up the sponge and become day laborers—because they cannot get supplies? Or is it their thought that they shall take the money in the country from those who have it and let the test be supported by the retailer?

Let us have a straight statement of their position in this matter from the gentlemen who are running this business. Sub-section 7 of the same Section provides: "The association, in so far as transactions in farm supplies are concerned, shall, after December 31, 1915, sell only to its shareholders and members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association." Exactly what that means is not clear. There is certainly a distinction between general merchandise and "farm supplies." Besides, Sub-section 5, above quoted, speaks of "customers" as distinguished from shareholders and patrons—which looks as if they were to sell to the public. Again the poorer farmer, who cannot invest in such associations, should know where he stands with reference to buying from them.

(5) Finally, the question arises, is there any real necessity for the formation of farmers' co-operative associations? No doubt it is to the interest of those who would manage such, those who would receive salaries for conducting such enterprises, if they should be established in the greatest number, but is there any real call for them from the viewpoint of the successful farmer? It may be said that he will get his commodities cheaper and it is true that our pocket books are very close to the hearts of everyone of us, yet the fact remains that the farmers of this country have been wonderfully successful under the old system. Shall they now take their money and invest it in stores? Will their service be radically improved? Will it not rather on the whole be weakened? Will they want to take the chance of poor management in particular cases? Are they going to finance their weaker brethren? The future will answer these questions.

Merchants' co-operative buying associations, bank credit, mail order houses, etc., will be dealt with in an early issue.

WHAT DO YOUR COWS YIELD?

By C. W. F.

Contrasts of various kinds occur in many dairy herds. The eighteen cows in one herd in Ontario last year gave an average yield of 7,494 pounds of milk, 3.4 test and 259 pounds of fat. The individual tests varied from 3.0 to 4.3 per cent of fat as an average for the full lactation period. One cow gave 10,420 pounds of milk; another, seven years old, gave only 6,290 pounds. Think of it, 4,000 pounds less! One dame of eighteen summers gave 270 pounds of fat, and a two-year old gave 237 pounds. The highest yield of fat was 337 pounds of fat from a seven-year-old, another seven-year-old gave only 205 pounds of fat. If these two cows were fed grain in proportion to yield of fat, no expensive feed need have been mis-used. A herd of 17 cows close by averaged only 155 pounds of fat. It pays to find out just what individual contrasts are included in averages.

Another herd of 11 cows within a mile or two, that included five two-year-olds, averaged 7,780 pounds of milk and 297 pounds of fat. A two-year-old gave 219 pounds of fat, and an eight-year-old gave 390 pounds. It pays to check up the individual yields.



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The Tire Saver Kit is easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere. It contains everything necessary for making tire repairs when on the road—Outside Protection Patch, Rim-cut Patch, Pressure Gauge, Cementless Patches, Tire Putty, Patching Cement, Friction Tape, French Talc, Sandpaper. Rolled in a handy, canvas container.

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Manager

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Red Deer	July 5-7	G. H. Lindsay
Edmonton	July 9-14	W. J. Stark
Brandon	July 16-20	W. I. Smale
Regina	July 23-27	D. T. Elderkin
Saskatoon	July 30-Aug. 3	G. D. Fisher
North Battleford	Aug. 6-8	F. Wright
Yorkton	Aug. 6-7	J. A. Duncan
Prince Albert	Aug. 9-11	W. O. McDougall
Weyburn	Aug. 8-11	Frank Heard

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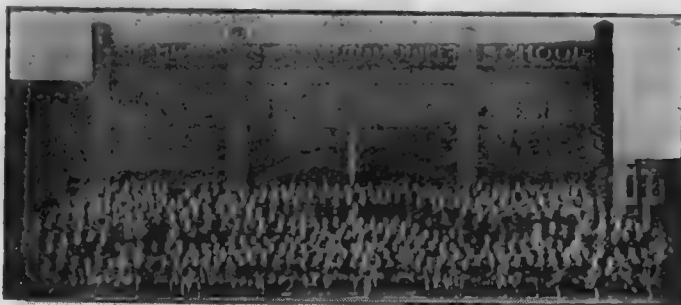
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Your country needs thousands of truck, transport, aeroplane and motor cycle drivers. Trained competent men are needed, men who can take care of the machines, men who know how to keep them in service. Any piece of motor driven machinery the government owns is in service. Preference is given to

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R. S. ROBINSON, 171 James St. E., Winnipeg, Man.**FURTHER ALBERTA LEGISLATION**

By the new stallion enrollment act past at the last session of the Alberta legislature stallions must be enrolled and certificates issued. No owner of an unenrolled stallion may issue route bills or breeding cards, nor is he allowed to advertise the services of such a stallion or receive service fees. All stallions are subject to inspection in 1918 and every three years after, until they are nine years old. The fees to be paid are: Inspection \$5.00; enrollment certificate \$2.00; duplicate certificate, transfer or renewal \$1.00 each. Inspectors must report any and all grave defects of conformation in stallions or of their being affected by unsoundnesses that render them undesirable for breeding purposes. Penalties of from \$25 to \$100 are imposed. A lien may be filed for service upon the offspring of any pure bred enrolled stallion.

Rural Municipalities Act

By an amendment to this act councillors will hold office for two years instead of one. It also provides that expenditure shall only be made under the directions of the council as a whole and not on independent authority given by individual councillors. To assist residents in rural municipalities so located as to make it impossible for a hospital district to be organized, power has been given to the council to make a grant to induce a physician to locate in the municipality.

Municipal Hospitals Act

By the provisions of this act local improvement districts, rural municipalities, villages, towns and cities will be grouped into hospital districts. An arrangement may be made with an existing hospital or a hospital may be erected or purchased to be operated under the directions of the hospital district. The hospital district will be administered by a board appointed by the councils of the organizations within the district. The operation of these hospitals and the charges to be made will be dealt with by the board. A hospital district may make arrangements for free hospital accommodation and medical attendance, the expense to be met out of the taxes, or for free hospital accommodation only, the doctor's fees to be paid by the individual. The rate of taxation for capital expenditure on a hospital scheme is limited to two mills. The rate for running expenses will vary and will depend on the arrangements made by the board. All proposed arrangements by a hospital board must be approved by the minister of municipal affairs.

A synopsis of the legislation passed during the session is being issued in circular form, a copy of which may be secured free from the provincial secretary at Edmonton.

DRY FARMING CONGRESS

The International Soil-Products exposition, which is held annually under the Congress management, will open at Peoria, Illinois, September 18, and continue two weeks. The sessions will occupy four days.

The number of state exhibits and other large collective displays promises to be very large this year, in spite of war conditions. The following states have already provided for exhibits: Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Similar action is pending in nearly a dozen other states.

Exhibits are being arranged for by the governments of the United States, Canada and Mexico, and also by the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The state and provincial exhibits will be on a competitive basis, with silver cups, trophies and cash prizes offered. The total premium offerings will exceed twenty thousand dollars, with competition open to the world. There are special classes for products grown in the semi-arid regions which are not open to irrigated products or those grown in humid sections.

The Congress offices are now open in Peoria. The general offices of the institution have been temporarily located at Enid, Oklahoma.

Salt in the rock form should be in the horse manger at all times.

"The Cow Bill"

The Livestock Encouragement Act which was passed at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature, commonly known as "The Cow Bill," is now in operation, and applications are being received at the Department of Agriculture for loans under this Act. The Act provides that any five or more farmers may avail themselves of its provisions by joining together for that purpose. These men may borrow up to \$500 each. The money is loaned to them for a period of five years at 6 per cent. interest. The farmer receives the full \$500 and he has nothing to pay but \$30 interest once a year until the end of five years. The only expense in connection with the loan is a fee of \$1 for every \$100 borrowed. There is no further expense in connection with chattel mortgages or the registration of the same, as the Livestock Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture holds the cattle in security for the loan by means of a government brand. A certain amount of supervision is made over the purchase of the cattle, or rather, the farmer is given whatever assistance he may require in the purchase of his cows. The money must be used exclusively in the purchase of cows or heifers, except in case a number of members of an association wish to purchase a pure-bred bull to be used by them as an association, and then 10 per cent. of their money may be used for that purpose.

The purchaser of livestock under this Act must retain the progeny of the cows or heifers so purchased until the note is paid, except that he can sell the steers when they are two years old and use the proceeds in connection with his farming business. None of the original cows or heifers, or cows or heifers bred from them, can be sold without the written consent of the Livestock Commissioner. This consent, of course, will be given in case a farmer should require to sell any of them on account of their being non-breeders or for any other reason, replacing those sold with other cows or heifers. In this way the livestock loans will practically all be well-secured after the first crop of calves has been raised, so that there will be a comparatively small amount of risk either for the Government or for any individual member of an association.

In order to avail themselves of this loan, five farmers are asked to join together, signing joint and several notes for the money, so that in case of any man wilfully neglecting his stock there will be some interested person in the shape of another member of the syndicate to notify the Livestock Commissioner, and he, under the provisions of this Act, can take charge of the stock so neglected, and see that the other members of the syndicate as well as the Government are protected against loss.

Provision is also made in the Act for the Livestock Commissioner to proceed against the one man who so neglects his stock and compel him to pay whatever loss there is without involving the other members of the syndicate in a law-suit, the idea being to work out, as simply as possible, a system by which men can borrow money at a low rate of interest for the purchase of livestock, and still have reasonable protection for the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, which guarantees these loans, and thus materially reduces the rate of interest.

Already a number of applications have been received from associations, and the Livestock Commissioner is now prepared to take the matter up with any farmers who are interested in the Act. Write the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, for information, forms of applications and copies of The Livestock Encouragement Act.—Advertisement.



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LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale; also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cocks. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 47tf

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

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PURE BRED DUROC-JERSEY APRIL PIGS for sale, \$15.00 each; also six months old boars. L. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 20-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—CHOICE, young pigs for shipment May 15, \$10.00 each. J. E. Elgin, Man. W. H. Lucy. 18-3

LARGE, PROLIFIC, REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, either sex, from six weeks to three years, from \$10.00 up. M. Alsager, Leighton, Alta. 18-3

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VALUE—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, Martin's Dorcas record laying strain, special pen from 2 year old hens and imported cockerels, \$3.00 15; other pens, \$1.75 15. A. F. Tavernor, Member National White Wyandotte Club, Wawanesa, Man. 11tf

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WHITE ROCKS—BRANDON-REGINA PRIZE winners. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$2.00, 30 eggs. Bronze turkeys, \$2.00, 15. Thomas Common, Hazelcliff, Sask.

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PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM good winter layers and prize winning stock, \$2.00 per 15 eggs; \$10.00 per 100. Birds unrelated. Wm. Coleman, Jr., Vanguard, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Special price on incubator lots. Money orders payable at Pense. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 17-5

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PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—13 EGGS \$1.50. Pure bred White Holland turkeys, 10 eggs \$2.50. Healthy farm birds. A. H. Cody, Red Deer, Alberta. 14-7

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, SPLENDID winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 100, \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 16-5

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TRUE COLORED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Free range. Ship C.P. or C.N. A. Jackson, Rounthwaite, Man. 19-3

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There are great opportunities among the 36,000 Guide readers for the sale and exchange of pure-bred livestock. At the present time there is a very active demand for young bulls of beef breeds. One advertiser who had four Aberdeen Angus bulls for sale writes us that they could have sold 40 instead of four. If you have a good bull you have used for two or three seasons and would like to sell or exchange him try a classified ad. on this page.

Guide readers are going more and more into the production of pure-bred livestock. H. M. Pettit, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, writing The Guide under date April 18 last states: "In the next few years the grain growers of Western Canada will be extensive purchasers of pure-bred cattle."

Readers of The Guide will be the best buyers of pure-bred livestock for some time to come.

A classified ad. in The Guide's Farmers' Market Place is not an experiment, it is a sure road to success—proved by hundreds of other livestock breeders.

In reply to yours of 3rd inst. re my ad. in your paper of a young Holstein bull for sale, would say I have good success through that ad., and if I do not sell bull it is not but lots have seen it and written me. Would recommend your paper to any who have stock to sell as a sure medium to reach purchasers. R. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. Feb. 5, 1917.

I had great success with advertising in your paper or rather our paper, for it is the best farming paper I have ever seen. I had men coming from all directions to look at my stock, and it didn't take me long to sell what I wanted to sell.—Gustave Nachtegaele, North Battleford, Sask. April 28, 1917.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—PURE BRED, good winter layers, \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gramere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 20-1

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—HEAVY laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 14-9

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FARM RANGE, 15 eggs \$1.00, 100 eggs \$6.00. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 14-8

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Martin's strain, \$2.00 per 15. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 17-3

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN AND White Leghorn eggs, \$1.25 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 17-4

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS—EGGS, \$2.00 per 15. Aylesbury duck eggs, \$2.00 per 11. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 18-3

RHODE ISLAND RED ROSE COMB EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.75 per 30, \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. C. W. Deer, Box 205, Canora, Sask. 16-6

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100, prepaid. Melvin Houghton, Maidstone, Sask. 18-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—GOOD laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 20-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 SETTING. Specially selected pen, heavy winter layers. L. H. Ashby, Emerson, Man.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BLACK MINORCAS, \$2.00 15 eggs; Barred Rocks, \$1.50. Elkhorn Poultry Farm, Elkhorn, Man. 20-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM PRIZE winning birds, \$2.00 per 15. Minnie Hume, Saltcoats, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SETTING, from selected birds, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. P. Hay, Lintrathen, Man. Phone Carman. 18-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PRIZE winners, \$1.50 per 13 eggs. Steve C. Swift, Viking, Alta. 18-6

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, \$1.25 per 15, \$3.25 per 45, \$6.00 per 100. Alex. Davidson, Baring, Sask. 18-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 PER setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 19-6

HIGH CLASS BUFF WYANDOTTES—EGGS from exhibition matings, \$2.00 15. Peerless Poultry Yards, Neudorf, Sask. 19-3

BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, from best prize winners. Eggs, 15, \$2; 45, \$5. Eureka Poultry Gardens, Neudorf, Sask. 19-4

EGGS FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Geo. Robson, Dinmore, Sask. 19-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD WINTER LAYERS. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting of 15. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 19-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—LAYING STRAIN, farm raised, free range, \$1.25 for 15 through hatching season. Dell Cheley, Carnduff, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS—VIGOROUS BRED-TO-LAY stock. Eggs for sale, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Bruce Fraser, Glenora, Man. 19-2

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 15 for \$1.50, 100 for \$5.00. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 19-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS, \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Sunrise Farm, Tate, Sask. 18-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15, \$6.00 per 100. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man. 18-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$2.50 PER 15; \$4.00, 30; \$12.00, 100. Alexander, Haultain, Sask.

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FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

WANTED—TO TRADE BEARING ORCHARD with fine buildings, fenced and flumed, in Summerland, Okanagan Valley, for half section improved or otherwise, preferably in Alberta. Communicate with Thos. B. Young, West Summerland, B.C. 19-4

640 ACRES NEAR STETTLE, ALBERTA: 20 acres light timber, balance prairie. All of sec. 17, twp. 36, range 18, west 4. Price \$10,000; \$1,000 cash, balance 5 annual payments, 6%. A. H. Maas, 215 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 19-2

WESTERN CANADA FARMS WITH GROWING crops and livestock, easy terms. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 19tf

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LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, SALT, CEMENT and sugar, car lots, lowest wholesale prices. The first here to sell direct from factory to farmer. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 11tf

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR YOUNG stock or automobile, 6 bottom gang, nearly new, also registered Clyde stallion, 5 years old, sure and good stock horse. Apply Box 52, Lauder, Man. 20-2

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FOR SALE—34 HORSE CASE STEAM ENGINE and 42-64 Avery separator, or trade for 30-60 gas tractor and 32-56 separator. H. W. Bovee, Maryfield, Sask. 19-2

COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT, 26 HORSE Waterous steam engine, 28x44 Rumely separator, 150 ft. rubber belt and tanks. Price \$1900. Box 66, MacGregor, Man. 20-2

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOW, eight furrows, stubble bottoms, two sets of shares. Price \$300. John Crosland, Burnside, Man. 20-3

FOR SALE—FROM ESTATE OF LATE LIOUS Tide, 30-60 Case gas tractor, with gasoline tank and truck. Good as new. \$1000. Write for particulars to A. V. Smith, Killalee, Sask.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 13tf

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RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICI- tor, Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. 11-13

Growing Fodder Corn

Continued from Page 7

My seed this year germinated 99 per cent.

Gophers are hard on corn; they go after the young plants when only a couple of inches high. I have seen a field of corn about half destroyed by these pests. I always go over the field intended for corn with gopher poison the first thing in the spring and then again later to catch any that might have been missed the first time. I usually carry a can of the poisoned grain on the plow or packer and keep looking out for gophers. I have completely cleaned up a field that was badly infested in this way.

As to manuring, I always put what manure I have on the corn ground, drawing direct from the stable and spreading on the field, that is providing the feed and the straw used for bedding has been fairly clean. Otherwise I put it in a pile or spread it on the barley ground. I think that corn will show the benefit of manure quicker than any other crop. The date of seeding should depend altogether on the season. I usually sow about the first of June. It might be all right some years to sow considerably earlier, but I prefer to be on the safe side rather than run the risk of getting it nipped by a late frost. A light frost might not kill the corn, but it certainly stunts it and it will never make so good a crop. Man. WALDO ELLIOT.

SOWING ALFALFA

Alfalfa may be sown safely any time between May 15 and June 15. If sown earlier than the middle of May the young plants may be damaged by freezing. Summer showers frequently come early in June and the seeds should be sown in time to get the benefit of them. The quantity of seed per acre depends upon the vigor of the seed and the annual precipitation. For most districts in Manitoba good seed should be sown at about twelve pounds per acre. Good results are obtained when the seed is sown with a grain drill about one inch deep. In sowing, the seed may be mixed with twice the quantity of coarsely cracked wheat or barley from which the fine flour has been blown by the fanning mill. If the feeder is set to sow about two pecks of wheat it will put in approximately 12 pounds of alfalfa seed. Alfalfa is best sown without a nurse crop. The nurse crop not only shades the young plants and prevents them from making the most rapid growth, but it also consumes moisture and plant food. In districts where soil has a tendency to drift a bushel of oats may be sown to overcome this difficulty but these should be clipped with the mower when the alfalfa has secured a foothold.

WESTERN FAIRS

In keeping with the increased interest being displayed in livestock and agricultural matters generally, the different western exhibition associations have uniformly increased their prize lists, and over \$200,000 will be offered in the various departments of the exhibitions composing this circuit. Two new exhibitions have been added to the association, Weyburn and Yorkton. The demand for pure bred livestock was never keener than it is today, and the farmers have the money to buy what they want. This circuit offers very unusual opportunities to the breeders of livestock, and manufacturers generally and of farm equipment especially. In promoting agricultural interests the Western Canada Fairs association realizes that increased production is one of the highest forms of patriotism.

SEED GRAIN HANDLED

Up to April 20 about 800,000 bushels of seed grain was handled through the Dominion Seed Grain Purchasing Commission. This grain has been stored in the government elevators, who have had charge of the actual handling of the grain. Fully 600,000 bushels of this grain was wheat and 200,000 bushels oats. It has been shipped to points throughout the Dominion, a large amount going to Manitoba. One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of seed oats have been shipped east. All shipments have been made with sight draft attached and C. E. Austin, manager Canadian Government Elevators, states that this system has worked out very satisfactorily.



Shaving Single Handed in a Military Hospital

Only those who have been there can realize what the Gillette Safety Razor is doing for the wounded!

Clean shaving on the firing line, possible only with a Gillette, has saved endless trouble in dressing face wounds. In the hands of orderly or nurse it shortens by precious minutes the preparations for operating. Later, in the hands of the patients, it is a blessing indeed!

As soon as their strength begins to return, they get the Gillette into action, and fairly revel in the finishing touch which it gives to the welcome cleanliness of hospital life. For though he can use but one hand—and that one shaky—a man can shave himself safely and comfortably with a Gillette Safety Razor.

It may seem a little thing to you to send a Gillette to that lad you know Overseas, but to him it will mean so much! It will bring a touch of home comfort to his life on active service, and be even more appreciated if he gets "Blighty". 240

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

For Stock Watering

This pump is the farmer's friend. It will raise 25 gallons a minute. No pump can equal it. Cylinder is large (4½ x 14 in.), all water ways are large and the spout 2 in. in diameter. It has the old wood pump beaten for capacity and is lower in cost.

Use a BT Pump

Its wood handle is warm for winter pumping. Syphon spout doesn't drip. Head revolves so you can pump in any direction. It is non-freezing. Never requires priming. Stroke is adjustable from 6 to 8 or 10 inches.

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You Need this Book

It is a text-book—not a catalogue. Helpful—Concise—Complete. Send for it before you undertake any kind of painting—it will show you the way, and save you from many costly mistakes.

It is full, from cover to cover, of practical, sensible hints and suggestions which will help you solve your paint problem. It has saved time, labor and money for progressive Canadian farmers and home makers everywhere.

Next to having good paint is knowing how to use it.

Do you know why paint protects objects to which it is applied and prevents decay?

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Do you know why Oil Paint is preferable to Water Paint in painting a house?

Do you know why a gallon of the best Paint covers a much larger surface better than cheaper grades?

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Canada Paint Products are the best that money will buy and this book shows you how to use them for satisfactory results.

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Are you aware that the cause of failure in painting is rarely with the paint, but with the conditions of the surface before the paint is applied?

Are you aware that lighter colors are best for the small house?—that the darker or medium shades show best on the larger house?

Are you aware that high grade machine-made paints give better results and are cheaper in the end than any other kind?

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"Sunspar" is the best varnish for outside use.

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SINCE Music is to be a part of your home and your life, let the Williams impart to you that thorough enjoyment which comes from playing on a well-made piano.

The Williams is made to meet the requirements of the highest ideals. It is the oldest piano in Canada, the Artists' choice, and is constructed to retain its tone and last a lifetime.

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I am interested in your easy payment plan for purchasing a Williams Piano. Please send full particulars and illustrations.

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Prophets of Modern Times

Continued from Page 13

Christianity minus its miracles, its sacerdotalism and ecclesiasticism. It was summed up in the words of Jesus "Love to God" and "Love to Man." Above all, he felt religion is valueless unless it finds expression in justice, mercy and true individual and social relations:

World Wide Influence

No great character is perfect. Yet, whatever may have been the limitations of Tolstoy he stands before us as the great figure of the nineteenth century. "For a quarter of a century he was the moral and religious conscience of Russia, yea of the civilized world." Amazing is it to think that right in the heart of Russia, away from the throbbing pulsing life of civilization, an influence should have emanated which has girdled the whole world.

In the whole of recorded biography there is no more touching picture than that of his death. Nearing the end of his days we find the old man turning his back upon home and kindred and wandering forth into the wilderness to die. Journeying towards the monastery of Optin, where he hoped to spend his last days doing the most humble tasks (not as a monk, for he was outside the pale of the church), he was compelled from sheer weariness to take shelter in a wayside station. There after a brief illness he ebbed quietly away with the words upon his lips, "All is well—all is simple—all is well."

They buried him on his estate. No consecrated ground would receive his body, no royal proclamation announced his funeral, yet it was a royal burial. Thousands of peasants followed the coffin as it was borne upon the shoulders of their fellows towards his final resting place. No more fitting tribute could be paid than that which was rudely painted by unartistic hands on the banner heading the procession: "The memory of your good deeds will not die among us."

In Tolstoy one feels that once again the spirit of Christ was revealed to humanity. It would seem as though once again we heard a "voice by Galilee" saying: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God. And lo! the Kingdom of God is within you."

GRAFTERS TO BE SUED

The government of British Columbia has filed a writ against the Pacific Great Eastern railway, its subsidiaries, the contractors and individual directors for an accounting of the sums realized from the sale of guaranteed bonds, an injunction, rescission of agreements, specific performance, damages running into \$4,000,000 and costs of the action.

The proposed suit, in addition to covering all matters of agreement performance and road construction, goes into political questions, and provides, through proposals for examination, for the extradition of Welch, Tate and others and their examination as to the disposal of the \$500,000 from which it is alleged that Tate contributed to campaign funds. Welch, Tate and Wilson have gone to the United States. Timothy Foley is residing in St. Paul and General Stewart is in charge of construction of light railways for the British in France.

TO STIMULATE SHIPBUILDING

The Imperial Munitions Board has announced that W. I. Gear, of the Robert Reford Company, Montreal, has agreed to give his services to the board as director of steel shipbuilding in Canada, undertaken by the board on behalf of the British minister of shipping. Mr. Gear will be located at Ottawa in the offices of the Imperial Munitions Board. He will have charge of all matters relating to the construction of steel merchant ships in Canada for the British government. Announcement was also made that R. P. Butchart, of Victoria, B.C., has been appointed director of shipbuilding for British Columbia, to deal with all questions in connection with building wooden ships in that province. The C.P.R. has also released Capt. J. W. Troop, manager of the British Columbia coast service of the C.P.R., and he will act as assistant director and give the board the benefit of his experience and technical knowledge in connection with wooden shipbuilding. The head office of Mr. Butchart and Capt. Troop will be at Victoria.

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Live Poultry

Hens, per lb. 18c
Roosters (1 year old) per lb. 18c
Old Roosters, per lb. 12c
Turkeys, per lb. 20c
Geese, per lb. 15c
Ducks, per lb. 15c

All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. If you have no crates, we will forward same upon request if you state how much you have to ship.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry Wanted

Hens (any size) 20c.
Ducks, No. 1 20c.
Turkeys, No. 1 20c.
Geese 16c.
Young Roosters (in good condition) 16c.
These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping.

Potatoes, Eggs and Butter Wanted

We guarantee to pay \$1.35 per bushel for good Potatoes. For good White Potatoes, \$1.40 per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg for 10 days from date of this paper. Bags are returned. Prompt cash for all farm produce received.
Royal Produce & Trading Co., 87 Angus St., Winnipeg

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Bulls are judged at 10 a.m. Sale commences at 1:30 p.m.

Reduced passenger rates good May 29 and 30 and to return May 31 from C.P.R. stations between Calgary and Edmonton, Hardisty on the Wetaskiwin branch and Major on the Lacombe branch.

Freight paid on bulls for nominal fee to purchaser's nearest station. Send for catalog.

The Alberta Cattle Breeders Assoc.

Wm. Sharp, Lacombe, President
E. L. Richardson, Calgary, Secretary

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Some Rhubarb Dishes

Just at present most of us seem to be looking frantically around for something to reduce the high cost of living. The remedy suggested is greater production. A very good thing to begin on is a few rhubarb plants. They are easily planted, require no great amount of attention, and four or five of them will supply one with rhubarb for the entire summer and leave a good surplus for canning and pickling. Don't plant any old thing that bears the name of rhubarb. Good plants cost little more and last just as long as the inferior varieties. Strawberry and raspberry rhubarb plants may be purchased at any of the seed houses for 25 or 35 cents, and after the first year you can double your number of plants by dividing the roots. Rhubarb comes at a time of the year when fruit is scarce. It contains valuable mineral salts and can be served in dozens of ways. If you have not already done so, get busy and plant some rhubarb.

Canned Rhubarb

I gave this recipe before, but it is so excellent I am sure you will pardon me for printing it again. One of our women grain growers at whose house we were delightfully entertained gave me the instructions, and I have never found any recipe for canning rhubarb so satisfactory as this one.

Wash the rhubarb, cut it in small pieces and pack in sterilized jars. Screw the tops on not quite tight, set the sealers in the wash boiler with the water within two inches of the top of the jars. Cook until the rhubarb is tender, but not broken. Remove from the boiler and fill with boiling hot fairly thick syrup and seal at once. This keeps beautifully and tastes like the fresh article.

Raw Rhubarb

A Scotch friend of mine gave me her method of canning rhubarb raw. I experimented with it some time last summer and found it almost as good as the fresh article. Wash the rhubarb well and cut it in quarter-inch pieces. Have ready some sterilized jars and pound the rhubarb in the jars until it is covered with its own juice and the jars are brimming full. Seal and keep in a cool, dry place. To pound the fruit in, I sawed off the end of a broom handle, boiled it and used the flat end. This rhubarb makes excellent pies and puddings during the winter, and can be sweetened when used.

Rhubarb and Strawberries

The next time you are preserving strawberries, try some with rhubarb. The combination is a good one. Allow one pound of strawberries to each two pounds of rhubarb, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Cook in an open kettle until the fruit is tender. Do not add much water as both these fruits are very juicy. If preferred these may be canned in the boiler or pressure cooker.

Rhubarb Relish

If your pickles are running low, try this recipe. It is inexpensive, easy to make, and especially good with cold meats.

1 quart rhubarb 1 quart onions
1 pint vinegar 1 1/2 lbs. brown sugar
1 level teaspoon cloves 1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice 1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon salt

Slice the onions and cut the rhubarb in small pieces. Put spices in a cheesecloth bag, add sugar and vinegar and boil all together until fairly thick.

Rhubarb Juice

This juice may be used in making drinks, desserts and pudding sauces. Cut the rhubarb in small pieces, add just enough water to cover and simmer it until it is very soft. Strain the juice through a jelly bag and to each quart of juice add one cup sugar. Heat the juice until the sugar is dissolved. Skim it and bring to the boiling point. Pour into sterilized glass jars and seal.

A Delicious Dessert

Rhubarb or any tasty fruit juice may be used in making this dessert.

Bread or stale cake Fruit juice
Whipped cream

Break the bread into cups or individual moulds. Pour fruit juice over it until every particle is moistened. Press down slightly and set away in a cool place. At dinner time turn from the mould and serve with whipped cream. Strawberry and raspberry juice make the dessert a very attractive color.

Rhubarb Sponge

This is another particularly fine rhubarb dessert.

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine 1 cup milk
1/4 cup cold water 1-3 cup sugar
Whites 2 eggs 1 cup rhubarb sauce

Soak the gelatine in cold water. Scald the milk and dissolve the sugar in it. Pour the hot milk over the gelatine and stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Set the mixture in a cool place until it begins to thicken; then beat well with an egg beater. Add the rhubarb and fold in the well beaten whites of the eggs. Turn into a mould that has been rinsed with cold water and chill until it is set. Serve with whipped cream.

Rhubarb Pudding

This is much like a "Brown Betty" and a very good way to use stale bread.

1 pint rhubarb sauce 1 pint breadcrumbs
1-3 cup melted butter

Mix the butter with the crumbs. Arrange the rhubarb and crumbs in layers, having the crumbs on top. Sift nutmeg and cinnamon over the top and bake until brown in a moderate oven.

Rhubarb Puffs

Rhubarb puffs are delicious and served with foaming sauce, very attractive as well.

1 cupful flour (sifted) 1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon baking powder 1 tablespoon melted butter
1/4 teaspoon salt 1 egg well beaten
1/4 cup sugar Rhubarb sauce

Combine all the ingredients except the rhubarb in the order given, and beat the mixture until it is smooth. Grease individual moulds or cups and put into each one three tablespoons of the rhubarb sauce and one of the batter. Steam the puffs for twenty minutes and serve warm with sugar and cream or with foaming sauce.

Foaming Sauce

This sauce is good with most suet and batter puddings.

2-3 cup rhubarb juice 1 cup sugar
Whites of 3 eggs

Boil the sugar and the juice until the syrup threads. Pour it over the well beaten whites of the eggs and beat the mixture until it is smooth and thick. Serve the sauce cold.

Rhubarb Sherbet

This is fine on a hot day and much more refreshing than ice cream.

1 tablespoon granulated gelatine 2 cups sugar
1/4 cup cold water Juice of 3 lemons
4 cups rhubarb juice

Soak the gelatine in the cold water until it is soft. Make a syrup by boiling the rhubarb juice and the sugar for five minutes. Pour the hot syrup over the gelatine, add the lemon juice and stir the mixture well. Strain it, allow it to cool and freeze it.

Rhubarb and Pineapple Marmalade

Rhubarb and pineapple are two flavors that blend beautifully.

3 lbs. red rhubarb 2 lemons (juice and rind.)
2 lbs. sugar 1 cup pineapple

Cut the rhubarb and pineapple in pieces, add the lemon juice and rind and the sugar. Boil all slowly until the mixture is thick and clear.

Rhubarb and Fig Preserve

6 lbs. rhubarb 1 lb. figs
3 lemons (juice and rind) 4 lbs. sugar

Combine the rhubarb, figs and sugar and allow the mixture to stand over night. Add the juice and the rind of the lemons. Cook the mixture slowly until it thickens. Turn into glasses and seal.

Rhubarb Jelly

Rhubarb jelly is hard to make. There is not enough pectin in the rhubarb to make it jelly easily, but rhubarb combined with some other fruit makes excellent jelly. Some general proportions are as follows:—

1.—1 part sour apple juice, 3 parts rhubarb juice.

2.—1 part currant, 6 parts rhubarb juice.

3.—1 part sour apple juice, 1 part red plum juice, 3 parts rhubarb juice.

Use only the tender, unpeeled stalks of rhubarb for jelly. Wash them, cut in small pieces and put in a kettle over a slow heat. Do not add water. Simmer the fruit slowly until it is perfectly soft, then strain through a jelly bag. Use from one half to three-fourths as much sugar as juice, the degree of acidity determines the amount of sugar required.

The Pudding Cook.

The Prize Dish Of All Food Creations

Recipe

At berry time use berries. At other times any sort of fruit.

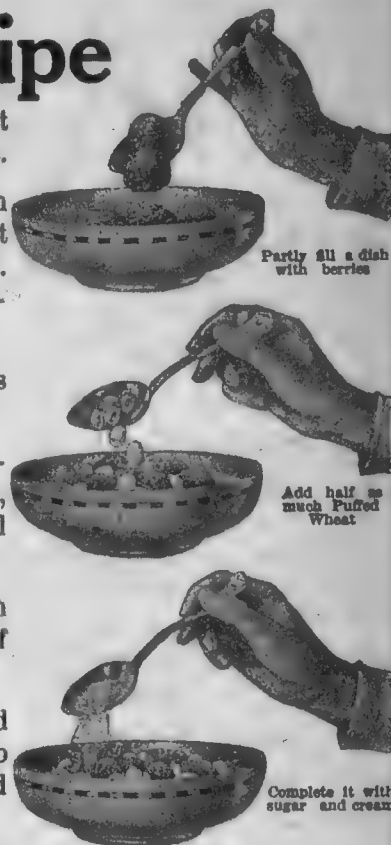
Mix in these Puffed Grain bubbles. A crisp, flaky crust improves any fruit creation. And these taste like nut-meats, made airy and thin.

Add sugar and cream. This is all done in a minute.

The result is a food confection. Made of fruit, nuts, sugar and cream—the usual sweetmeat components.

Yet a perfect food, so rich in nutriment that a dish is half a meal.

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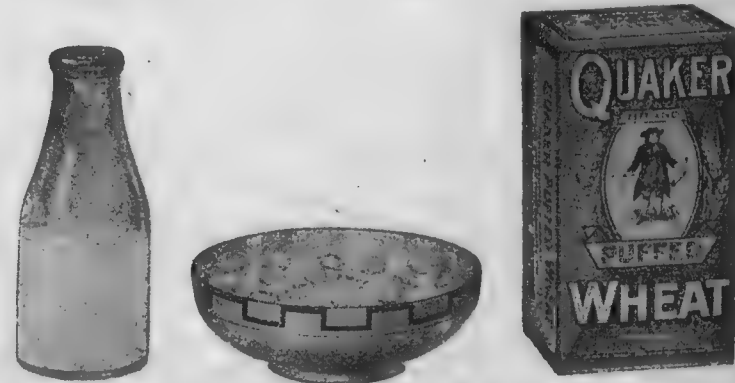
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Here are whole-grain dainties puffed to eight times normal size. A fearful heat gives them an almond taste. They are bubble-like and crisp.

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTES FROM ALBERTA

Hear the brown snowbird, high in the cherry tree
Merrily piping his blithe little lay:
How can he whistle and sing and so merry be
If he remembers a happier day:
If he remembers the spring and the rest of it,
When the cold winter winds ruffle the breast of it,
Oh, but it's brave to be making the best of it
Up in the cherry tree.

These lines, taught over and over again to primary children, come to my mind when I hear the song birds this late spring. The joyousness of them! What optimists they are! The springtime is love time, and with little apparently to cheer them they make the world a brighter place for us.

Are we going to let sorrow rest like a leaden weight upon our hearts this springtime the saddest springtime, perhaps, that the sun ever rose upon—or are we going to take courage from the wakening life about us? If there is one lesson that the springtime teaches it is that of immortality—persistence of life. Could anything be more hopeless looking than the bulb you put in the earth? But the marvel of it a month or two later! And what evidence had we in February that we could expect crocuses and columbine in the same old places? Yet with a faith born of experience we look for them where they withered and died last year, and with a thrill of joy we find that nature has not disappointed us—and the same kind of crocus that we knew of old. Not only persistence of life, but persistence of individuality as well; "to every seed his own body." Surely in the re-animation of nature there is a message of hope and cheer for you and me who may have little graves in the home cemetery or larger ones "Somewhere in France." This is the message that Easter should bring us, "Sown in corruption, raised in incorruption; sown a natural body, raised a spiritual body. O, grave, where is thy victory?"

Speaking of Easter, our community decided to have a real Easter service this year, with real Easter music. We did not rise to the heights of an oratorio, but we did improvise a choir and sing in harmony carefully selected Easter hymns which were new to the congregation. Six small school girls took part in this service also. Besides that, we had real Easter lilies and tulips from a real greenhouse, and the school-room—our meeting place—was appropriately decorated for the occasion. People came from adjoining districts and there was scarcely standing room. Simply and easily done, wasn't it, but the pastor's heart was gladdened, and in the impressionable memory of childhood one link more connected the season with its sacred associations and their young lives with the church of God.

LEONA R. BARRITT.

The High River Secretary reports: The High River club held its regular meeting Friday, March 30, and we had a very pleasant meeting and needles and thread were busy doing the mending for our city hospital. We have formed an egg circle and are waiting for the U.F.A. Central office to handle the eggs.

Four new members were added to the roll.

Acme reports four regular meetings and one special since convention. The club is taking up the study outline, "Rural Problems." "Mother's Pensions" is also scheduled for discussion. To the president, a former provincial director, we extend deep sympathy in her bereavement.

The following is from Mrs. James, secretary Maple U.F.W., Ponoka: We now have 24 members and are looking for still more to join. We held a shadow social on March 23, when the sum of \$36.65 was raised to help towards paying for a hall which is being built in the district, and in which we expect to hold our social gatherings.

Red Cross sewing is distributed at each meeting and each member is doing

her bit to help this great cause. We are also preparing for a booth at a bazaar, which is being held in Ponoka by the Red Cross society in May, and we do hope it will be a great success.

A 10 cent lunch is served at our meetings, the proceeds of which go to the Red Cross. The meeting was closed with a reading and song. We wish to make our meetings instructive as well as social so if you would give us hints on subjects taken up they will be gratefully received.

The following report of the Winona U.F.W. speaks for itself: During the winter months we have been holding our meetings every two weeks. A room has been added to the school, so we are able to meet in this extension at the same hour as the U.F.A. meet in the school. In this way subjects of particular interest to the U.F.W.A. can be discussed by ourselves and joint meetings to take up matters of mutual interest to both locals can be very conveniently arranged. The social features of the winter's program have been a box social and a banquet, held in conjunction with the U.F.A.

We have again arranged for Home Gardens for any children in the district who wish to enter. The supervision of this work is left in the hands of a committee of three, consisting of the teachers of Waverley and Winona schools and one member representing another part of the district. We are having a part of a chapter of "The Law of Biogenesis" read and discussed at each of our regular meetings. An offer by one of our members to teach singing to any who care to take it up, and particularly for the benefit of school children who receive little or no training in this subject, has been warmly accepted, and no doubt classes will soon be formed.

Our last meeting was held in conjunction with the U.F.A., as they wanted to hear our debate, Resolved, that legislative bodies should be elected by a system of Proportional Representation. We are indebted to Miss Montgomery and Mr. Woodbridge for material on the subject. "Poultry Raising," by Mrs. Wiley, was the subject at the previous meeting. The paper was full of practical suggestions and was greatly appreciated. Our next subject is to be, The Red Cross in War.

SASKATCHEWAN NOTES

Remember Grain Growers' Sunday, May 27.

The sense of fitness in having a Grain Growers' Sunday shows the direct relation of the work of the association to that of any organization working for moral uplift. To learn to live and work together is the great ideal of the members of the association. In its appeal to the intellectual and moral as well as the practical side of life the association acts as, and is, a broad religious movement.

Women who have harnessed their good will for their country and neighborhood to an organization will be in a position to make arrangements for special services on Grain Growers' Sunday. In districts where neighbors are so unfortunate as to have no church or as equally unfortunate in having too many, a public forum could be arranged for with success. In this open forum the ethical phases of the work of the association could be discussed and plans made to make them a part of the neighborhood life. Most of all follow Grain Growers' Sunday with such meetings that it will show that the association stands for applied religion.

ERMA STOCKING.

The Cory members are carrying on their work in the right spirit. Not only are they doing Red Cross work, but they are making an extra effort to keep up their educational work. They gave a patriotic eve. Their secretary, Mrs. Jordan, reports that the proceeds amounted to \$46. They donated \$20 to the Military Y.M.C.A. and \$20 to the Belgian Relief Fund. A speaker from the Equal Franchise League of Saskatoon is invited to address a meeting in the near future. At a recent meeting an excellent paper on citizenship was read by one of the members. It

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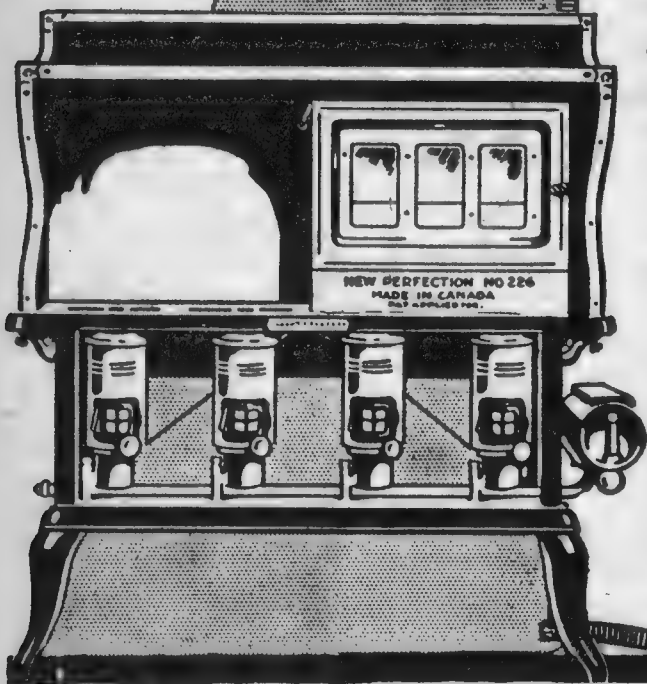
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was pointed out that the franchise is one of the greatest means of righting wrongs, and that among the many reforms needed are more stringent liquor legislation, cessation of the white slave traffic, juvenile courts, city mothers to look after the erring young, abolition of graft and the patronage system, etc. The need of organized effort along this line was pointed out, and it was also shown that women must make a study of better government, and better citizenship in order to be able to vote intelligently. To keep before the young high ideals is one of the duties of the citizen. E. A. S.

From the Success Association comes helpful suggestions for Red Cross work. They have been making hospital suits, surgical shirts and socks. They are also packing boxes to send to the trenches to add a bit of happiness to the lives of homesick boys. A number of boxes were sent during the winter to the trenches. The Success association is one of a number that have adopted the idea of having ten cent teas at each meeting, the ten cents to be used for Red Cross work. Their president is Mrs. J. Wren and vice-president Mrs. A. McCallum. The secretary, Mrs. Wotherspoon, reports that there are generally 25 or 30 present at their meetings and before the year is over they expect to have a large number of paid up members.

The following splendid report is from the Truax W.G.G.A., Mrs. Harbor, their secretary, writes: During the winter we finished our Red Cross sewing and were able to send away nine pairs of sheets, 10 suits of pyjamas and 11 pairs of pillow cases. These we laundered before sending. We also sent \$14 in cash. On March 7 we had a sale of home cooking and served a fifteen cent tea. One of the members donated a freezer of ice cream, which realized \$22. We also had a guessing competition for a doll at ten cents a guess, which brought us the nice sum of \$12. The sale was held on a cold day, therefore did not expect to do so well, but it was for a good cause and people turned out well. It seemed as though every one wanted to help, so after taking out our expenses we were able to send \$71 to the Belgian Relief Fund. We sent it through Central.

On March 24 we were up and doing again. Mr. A. Randall, our local secretary, asked the Women's Section if they would prepare dinner for the locals that would meet here to discuss the Farmers' Platform. Quite a number of people came. We made \$33. Everyone went away satisfied that they had a good dinner. The proceeds of the dinner we handed to the secretary of the Returned Soldiers' Welcome league.

At the convention I noticed that some of the locals had quite a time with their men. I feel that I must say a word of praise for our men. They are heart and soul with us in anything that we do, and help us all they can.

The Truax association has indeed been showing results and we wish them still greater success. The encouragement and co-operation of the men folk work wonders sometimes. We hope that the women also took an interest in the Farmers' Platform as well as providing a dinner for those interested. The platform is one for which women Grain Growers can well be proud to stand.

Mrs. J. Graham of the Clunie association has written asking for information regarding the laws of the province relating to women. Other associations should also interest themselves in the study of such legislation as particularly affects the status of women and children. A splendid booklet containing such information may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

The Pearl Lake Women Grain Growers do not admit discouragement because the local as far as the men are concerned had disorganized. They are forming a local of their own and will keep on with their progressive work. E. A. S.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of her province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Miss Erma Stocking, DeWale; Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Support for Freer Trade—Senate Reform—Brewers' Grain Supplies
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 11.—This has not been an exciting week in parliament although a number of interesting topics have been discussed. With the return to the capital within the next day or two of Sir Robert Borden, and his colleagues, Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. Robert Rogers, from attendance at the Imperial War Conference in London, things are expected to brighten up. It is predicted that there will be considerable excitement soon after the prime minister returns. The chief interest will centre in the introduction of the bill to extend the life of parliament, a measure which is liable to be brought down unless all signs fail, within the next week or ten days. In the opinion of a great many people the signs still point to the likelihood of a general election in autumn.

During the week the subjects debated included senate reform, technical education and the question of the use by the brewers and distillers of quantities of grain which might be utilized for food purposes. All these matters were introduced by members of the opposition. At an early hour on Friday morning, a division was taken on J. G. Turfiff's amendment to the budget proposal calling upon the government to pass a statute at this session making free wheat permanent. The division list stood at 51 to 40, a government majority of 11 only. The figures would appear to indicate a semi-moribund parliament, due to the large number of vacancies and absentees. The normal majority of the government under present conditions is considerably below twenty. It was still smaller on the free wheat division because of the absence of several ministers, including Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues, who have been abroad and Sir Thomas White who was in Washington.

Free Trade Sentiment Spreading

The resumed discussion of the budget was carried on principally by eastern members and related rather to the financial situation and fiscal matters in general than to the question of free wheat which was discussed during the previous week by western members. The most interesting lesson to be drawn from the speeches this week was that in the matter of low tariff sentiment, western free traders get more support from the representatives from the Maritime provinces than from those hailing from the middle east, where the manufacturing sentiment is strong. An outspoken advocate of a more moderate tariff was W. S. Loggie, of Northumberland, N.B. who contributed a thoughtful speech dealing with fiscal conditions and the necessity for tariff reductions. Mr. Loggie believed that the duties should be taken off all natural products and reduced on manufactured products to the lowest minimum consistent with the necessary expenditures of the country. "I think," he said, "the country will prosper under a tariff along these lines, more than it will under a tariff the basis of which is what I call class legislation. I think the party who put that class legislation on the statute list are responsible for a good deal of the trouble that we have in this country. I stand for a tariff that does not imply or include class legislation."

Although the free wheat amendment has been disposed of the budget debate is not yet over. It is understood that the opposition will move a number of additional amendments calling for tariff reduction. There is considerable speculation at the moment as to how far these amendments will go.

Senate Reform

The week started off on Monday with a more or less academic discussion of a resolution moved by W. M. German of Welland, favoring a change in the constitution of the Senate. Mr. German's idea is not to abolish the costly upper chamber but to provide for an elective senate of the same numerical strength as the present body after the West receives its additional representation. In other words the senate would consist of 96 members who would be elected by as many electoral divisions for a period of seven years. Mr. German frankly admitted that he would not undertake to remove the present senators. He remarked that if any such proposals were made it would not be

PERCY'S PUZZLED! WANTS Your Help!!

\$510.00 in Cash Prizes to be Awarded



MARY'S letter is surely a puzzler. She has so mixed up the letters in the names of things she would like Percy to give her for her birthday gift that they spell something different entirely. Sometimes she has even made two or three words out of one name, as in number nine, which is undoubtedly "Diamond Ring."

Each of the names in Mary's letter represents a present that any girl would like to receive for her birthday. You know one of them; now try to solve the remaining names, and when you do, re-write Mary's letter, substituting what you consider the correct names and send your solution to us. In this interesting contest we will award

\$510.00 in Cash Prizes

1st Prize	\$150.00 in Cash	14th Prize	\$5.00 in Cash
2nd Prize	75.00 in Cash	15th Prize	5.00 in Cash
3rd Prize	50.00 in Cash	16th Prize	5.00 in Cash
4th Prize	35.00 in Cash	17th Prize	3.00 in Cash
5th Prize	25.00 in Cash	18th Prize	3.00 in Cash
6th Prize	20.00 in Cash	19th Prize	3.00 in Cash
7th Prize	15.00 in Cash	20th Prize	3.00 in Cash
8th Prize	10.00 in Cash	21st Prize	2.00 in Cash
9th Prize	10.00 in Cash	22nd Prize	2.00 in Cash
10th Prize	10.00 in Cash	23rd Prize	2.00 in Cash
11th Prize	5.00 in Cash	24th Prize	2.00 in Cash
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13th Prize	5.00 in Cash	26th Prize	2.00 in Cash

Fifty Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each

PERCY'S PLAN WILL HELP YOU

THE first thing Percy did was to walk through the stores and make a list of all the things that would make nice presents for a girl, so that he could compare his lists with Mary's and see how many names would fit the puzzling words. He was surprised to find the number of nice things one could get for a girl, for very soon his list contained the following: Sewing set, umbrella, wrist watch, silk waist, manicure set, jewel case, kid gloves, lace handkerchiefs, napkin ring, earrings, silver thimble, diamond ring, candy, photo frame, necklace, books, bracelet, slippers, card case, travelling bag, purse, brooch, shawl, toilet set, perfume, flowers, set of furs, lace collar, etc., etc. These suggested presents may help you. Get a pencil and paper and try!

How to Send Your Answers

USE one side of the paper only in writing out Mary's letter and keep it the same in form as given above, merely substituting your solution of the proper names in place of the jumbled ones. In the lower left hand corner instead of the postscript put your full name (stating Mr., Miss or Mrs.) and your full address. Anything else must be written on a separate sheet of paper. Do not send fancy, drawn or typewritten answers. A contestant may send as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle but only one set may win a prize and not more than one prize will be awarded in any family. Entry to the contest is barred to all employees of this Company and their relatives.

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THIS interesting contest is reproduced from this month's issue of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD—Canada's Greatest Home Magazine. IT IS OPEN TO ALL. You may enter and win a big prize whether you are a reader of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD or not, and moreover, you will neither be asked nor expected to take the magazine, spend a single penny, nor buy anything in order to compete. When your answers are received, the publishers of this great magazine will gladly send you FREE OF ALL COST a sample copy of the very latest issue in order that you and your friends may know what a live, interesting, up-to-the-minute magazine is published right here in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. You'll surely like EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD.

HERE is nothing in Canada like it for bright, entertaining stories, timely, interesting articles, up-to-the-minute fashions, etc. It abounds with beautiful illustrations and departments of interest to every one in the family. More than 130,000 Canadian homes gladly take EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD and welcome it every month. It is supplanting American magazines in the favor of Canadians everywhere, and you will like it and agree that it is the most interesting magazine being produced in Canada.

The Contest Editor, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD. 6 Continental Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

MAGNIFIED COPY OF MARY'S LETTER

Dear Percy,

Since you have so kindly asked me to suggest a birthday present that I would like I am sending you a little list to think over. If you can puzzle this out in time for my birthday I would just love to receive any of the following:-

1. BALL RUME.
2. OH C ROB.
3. DEVILS KOG
4. SORE STUFF.
5. BELT CARE.
6. SCARE CAD.
7. GRANSIRE.
8. C CAN LEEK.
9. DO MI DARNING.
10. TRaine MUSEC.

P.S. I have printed the words so that you can read them easily!

Sincerely yours
Mary.

\$150
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PRIZE

FRANKLY this great contest is intended to advertise EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD and introduce it to friends and readers in all parts of Canada; so read carefully the copy of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD which we send you, show it to the members of your family and discuss it with your friends. To qualify your entry to stand for the judging and awarding of these big cash prizes we will ask you to write and tell us just what you think of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD and to help us further advertise and introduce it by showing your sample copy to just three or four of your friends and neighbors who will appreciate this worth-while Canadian magazine and want it to come to them every month. You can easily render this simple favor and through it an additional Cash Reward is guaranteed and will be paid to you at once.

How the Prizes Will be Awarded

AS soon as your answers are received, we will write and tell you the number of names solved correctly, and you your free copy of the magazine and the big list of cash prizes and rewards that you can win, as well as names and addresses of hundreds of winners of big prizes from EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD.

THE judging of the entries will be in the hands of three independent judges, having no connection with this firm, whose names we will tell you in due course, and contestants must agree to abide by their decisions. The awards will be given to the senders of the best opinions and sets of answers qualified according to the rules and conditions of the contest. In judging the entries to the puzzle, points of merit will be (a) sets having most correct answers; (b) general neatness and appearance of the entry (handwriting, spelling, punctuation and style all being considered); and the merit of both the answers and your opinions will be coupled in making the decisions on the awards. All answers must follow the form of Mary's letter, but containing the sender's solutions for the proper names as called for above. Answers in any other form will not be considered. The contest will close promptly at 5 P.M., August 28th, promptly after which judging will be commenced and the prizes awarded. Study Mary's letter and try for the correct solution now. Entirely in addition to the competitive prizes, an extra cash reward is guaranteed and may be secured at once by every contestant complying with the conditions of the contest. Address your answer to:-

Guaranteed Plow Shares

Made of best crucible steel. Prices subject to change without notice. If money is sent in good faith goods will be shipped. Give number and letters stamped on share and name of plow.



12 in. shares, each	\$2.45
13-14 in. shares, each	2.70
15-16 in. shares, each	2.90
18 in. shares, each	3.10

WRITE FOR OUR BARGAIN SHEET

The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd. - Brandon, Man.

Washing Machine

Reversible Wringer



Shipping Weight 125 lbs.

Price: \$22.00

All gears are covered. Has safety release on wringer. Pure rubber rolls.

FOWLER'S CIDERS

"THEY'RE MIGHTY GOOD"

13 DIFFERENT KINDS

BUY THEM BY THE GALLON FROM YOUR DEALER

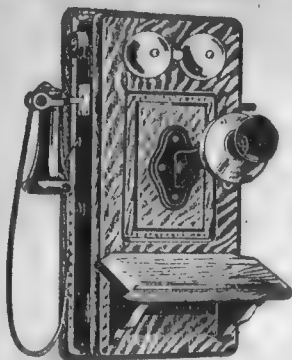
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One of the most noble and highly paying vocations; easily learnt without leaving home.

Hundreds are earning \$10.00 to \$25.00 per week. Beautiful booklet and full particulars free.

Royal College of Science
709 L. Spadina Ave.
Toronto, Canada





The Farmers' Phone

Gives Unequalled Service
Stock at Regina

KELLOGG Code No. 2839 Farm Line Telephone is especially built for the severe rural line service. It has sturdy, well seasoned, quartered oak cabinet; Kellogg standard long distance transmitter (over two million of one type in use), powerful five bar generator; reliable, durable, receiver with Kellogg Bakelite shell. This telephone gives the most reliable service, with the least amount of repairs. Its use throughout the world proves it the unequalled farm line phone.

We have a stock of these subscriber and profit making telephones at Regina, Saskatchewan, ready for prompt delivery. Here you can buy from us complete supplies, including these splendid telephones and your orders and inquiries will have our prompt, intelligent attention.

Do you need wire, pole or line hardware, tools, batteries, etc., for your spring work?

A selected stock for spring renewals and extensions, with switchboards and telephones, ordered now will mean a saving and enable you to give a better service. Write us today.

We issue a booklet entitled "How to Organize a Rural Telephone Company," and we will forward this on request.

Canada West Electric Ltd.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Distributors for Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.,
Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment.

Douglas Gopher Poison Distributor

(Patent Applied For)

SIMPLE SAFE SATISFACTORY

Saves Time
Saves Grain
Saves Risk
Saves Backache

Price \$2.50
f.o.b. Winnipeg.
Cash
with order.

With extra tube
for horseback or
buggy use, 25c.
extra.

The Douglas Gopher Poison Distributor is my own invention and has been used by me on my farm in Saskatchewan for several years, giving absolute satisfaction. It greatly reduces the time and labor involved in distributing gopher poison. Puts the grain exactly where required, out of reach of birds or stock. Easily handled by children. By pressing a spring at the top of the tube just the right amount of grain is discharged in each hole, with no bending and little stop. Works equally well with wheat, oats or barley.

Reference: Royal Bank of Canada

Robert Douglas 330 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg



The Farmers and Gardeners Produce Exchange Ltd.

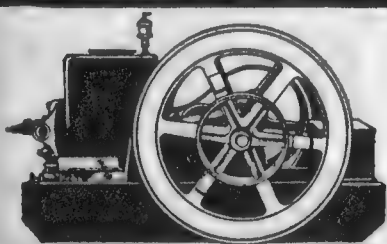
We pay highest market price for all farm produce. **WE SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMER LARGE QUANTITIES OF BUTTER AND EGGS.** Our prices for these are especially high.

We can supply your wants in all lines of Groceries. Price List of staple lines sent on application.

Have your name plainly written on your package and ship today to

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TO
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Sir—
Send me your catalogue of Dreadnaught Engines and your Best-in-the-West Engine Proposition.

Name

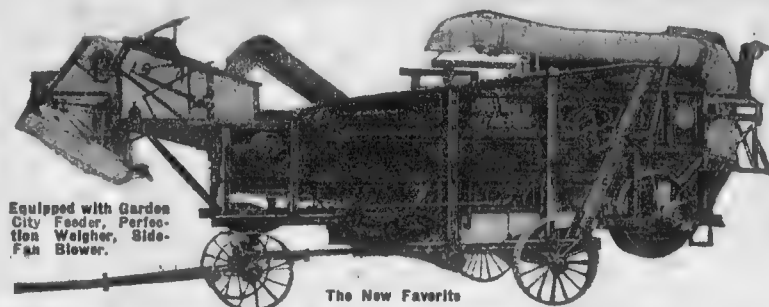
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It will pay you
to investigate
and see . . .

The New Favorite

(Formerly Manufactured
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Before buying that Separator



Equipped with Garden
City Feeder, Perfection
Weigher, Side-
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The New Favorite

The Favorite appeals to you on its merits—

It is a real grain saver
It is very easy running
It is very simple to operate
It has a long and faithful life

SIZES:

36 x 58	28 x 45
32 x 50	30 x 45
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Owners are satisfied that the Favorite is the cleanest, fastest and most efficient thresher in existence. If there is not a Favorite in your district we will give a special proposition to the Thresher purchasing the first. We know that this machine in your district will be the best salesman we can have. We can save you hundreds of dollars and furnish a better machine. **WRITE FOR REASONS.**

The Favorite Thresher & Supply Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie

likely to be adopted by the upper chamber. He suggested as a remedy for deadlocks between the senate and the Commons that the government have the right to appeal to the people, and if the people approved the proposed legislation and the act were again passed by the House, in the same terms, it would not again have to go to the Senate.

Mr. Turriff thought an elective chamber would be just as partisan as an elective house of commons. He thought the chief objection to the Senate is that it becomes filled up too rapidly with members of the party in power. He suggested that when the parties are even the leader of the opposition should have the right to nominate every third senator. Mr. Turriff also suggested that the upper house could be made a more vigorous body by the superannuation of senators upwards of 75 years of age and the appointment of younger men.

Sir George Foster thought that an elective senate would inevitably result in the election of senators who could not help but have party bias. If you want to get a senate with the least partyism in it, he said, keep the appointive power. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke strongly in favor of the American system, which provides for the election of the senate, not by the people, but by the legislatures. Under this system, extending over a period of 70 or 80 years, the American senate was probably one of the most potent and able legislative bodies in the world.

Grain for Brewers

That steps should be taken by the government to cut off grain supplies to the brewers and distillers of the Dominion was another proposal which led to a debate which showed parliament in one of its best moods. The discussion was almost entirely along non-partisan lines and demonstrated an apparently genuine desire on the part of the house to do anything possible to conserve the food supplies of the Dominion for the benefit of Great Britain and her allies. E. B. Devlin brought the matter up. He quoted figures to show that during 1916, grain to an amount exceeding three million bushels had been used by the distilleries and the breweries of Canada. He could see no valid reason from the standpoint of the farmer why this grain should not be used for other purposes.

Mr. Devlin's suggestion received a great deal of support from members on both sides of the house. Hugh Guthrie advocated the cancellation of the licenses of breweries and distilleries in the provinces which have adopted prohibition. Dr. Michael Clark doubted if the cutting off of the supplies to the breweries would shorten the war by ten minutes and advised the government not to take hasty action in view of the large amount of barley which would probably be sown in the West this year

on account of the late season.

A new turn was given to the debate by W. B. Northrup, who assured the house that nine of the largest distilleries of the Dominion were not turning out one drop of spirits for the making of beverages. They were, he said, devoting their entire energies to the production of acetone which is used in the manufacture of high explosives used by the armies at the front. It was simply a question, he said, of voting for civilization or barbarism. The Kaiser would cheerfully vote in favor of the motion. Mr. Northrup admitted that the breweries are using considerable quantities of grain. Mr. Devlin then announced that he was quite willing to withdraw his motion. He had previously stated that he was willing to modify it so that it would apply only to grain used in the manufacture of beverages.

After E. M. Macdonald had criticized the government for considering expenditures on the Quebec and Saguenay railway, the Hudson Bay railway and under the proposed Highways Bill, as more important than the education of the returned soldiers and the youth of the country Sir George Foster rose and dealt with the situation in a conciliatory manner. Everyone on both sides of the house, he said, was in favor of technical education. The resolution would confine the government to action along the lines of the recommendations made by the commission of inquiry. While the report was a good one that might not be altogether desirable. "It is a question now," he said, "as to how it shall be done, as to when it is to be undertaken, and as to how much assistance shall be given." Sir George thereupon moved an amendment in general terms stating that "reasonable assistance should be given at the earliest practical opportunity."

FRENCH NOTABLES VISIT CANADA

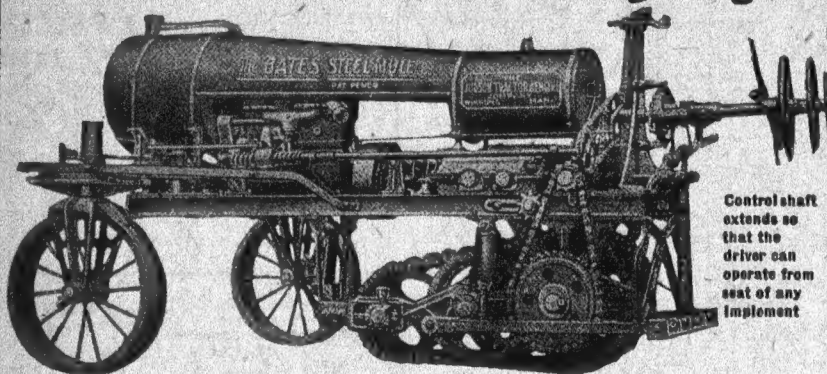
Marshall Joffre and Ex-Premier Viviani, of France, paid a flying visit to Canada on May 12. M. Viviani visited the House of Commons where he paid a glowing tribute to the heroism of Canadian troops on the fields of France and Belgium. Marshall Joffre visited Montreal where he was accorded the most spontaneous and enthusiastic reception by the city ever paid to a visitor.

THE DIXON RECALL

A copy of the petition for the recall of F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., for Centre Winnipeg circulated by the Army and Navy Veterans Association and said to contain 3,896 names of voters of his constituency, was forwarded May 12 to Mr. Dixon. This is several hundred in excess of the number required to secure the recall, i.e., one quarter of the names on the voters' list in the constituency. Mr. Dixon has not yet announced the course he decides to take in the matter.

Total	\$10,758.45
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A Real One Man Outfit with Fully Guaranteed Kerosene Burning Engine



Control shaft extends so that the driver can operate from seat of any implement

The Bates Steel Mule does everything that Horses can do, but Better, Quicker, Cheaper

Hitch the Bates Steel Mule to any implement you have, exactly as you would horses, mount the seat on the implement and drive. It does the work of ten horses, and you have none of the usual traction troubles. It has a drawbar pull of over 3,200 pounds on its plowing speed. It is the most powerful tractor in the three plow class. It does not depend on its weight for its traction power. The flexible spring mounted crawler grips the ground with an action corresponding to the broad footed, springy pasterned horse. The traction increases as you increase the load. Like the British "tanks" it operates on land where ordinary wheeled tractors are quite useless—allowing it to be used on 30 per cent. more days than the ordinary tractor. It works on wet and dry soil and does not pack the ground. The ground pressure is less than that of a man standing on one foot.

BUILT FOR SERVICE NOT FOR A PRICE

From radiator to drawbar the Bates Steel Mule is built of the very best and strongest materials. It was not built for a price; it was first made as practical, and durable as a machine could be, and then a fair selling price put upon it. The motor—the heart of the machine—is a heavy duty, four cylinder tractor motor, and the most durable and reliable ever built into a tractor. Every opening is protected against dust. Every part is easily accessible and can be readily adjusted.

READ THIS EXPERIENCE LETTER

Jenner, Alberta

Dear Sir:—Your enquiry to hand. I am pleased to say that I own a Steel Mule and find it most satisfactory for all kinds of farm work. It is far better than a wheel tractor in every respect. I have used it mostly for plowing wild prairie, pulling three fourteen inch breaker bottoms, and it goes right along. It is easy to handle and has plenty of power. We are having lots of rain here and the wheel tractors haven't been able to move for two weeks and the Steel Mule goes right along.

J. M. McDONALD.

WRITE FOR PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS:—

JUDSON TRACTOR & ENGINE CO. WINNIPEG
Man.

It's the Same Old Story

Year after year, always the same. The same old worry and the same old problem to solve—"Now that I have my crop how am I going to get it threshed?" I wonder how much grain is lost every year in Western Canada through not being able to get it threshed on time. It must be tremendous. What is the cause of it? Nothing but the scarcity of labor.

Now Mr. Farmer, there is absolutely no reason why you or any other farmer should have difficulty in getting his grain threshed on time, if you will only get the necessary machinery to take the place of those men you have been employing in former years.

THE

Stewart Sheaf Loader

is made just for that purpose, and for that purpose alone. It is made to do all the work of the field pitchers and half of the bundle teams—it is made to save you the money which you spend for hired help each year and it is made to speed along the threshing and to save you every particle of grain that the most careful field pitchers waste. The loader often pays for itself in one season by the grain it saves. Why should you be without one? Are you going to take the chance of losing your crop? Figure out the facts for yourself. Let us tell you all about it. Hear what hundreds of farmers say about the Loader. We have a booklet containing all these letters. It is yours for the asking. Write us today—not tomorrow.

WE MANUFACTURE THRESHING SEPARATORS, and STAUDE MAK-A-TRACTORS. Farmers who buy these machines through our agents are assured of getting prompt deliveries and repair parts we always have on hand in our Winnipeg factory and Western Warehouses.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Man.

A BILLION IN RAILWAYS

The nationalization of railways is a matter of finance only, not of sentiment, declared Sir Henry Drayton before the Toronto Canadian Club, on May 10. The country's commitments on railway account up to last June were \$968,451,737. Including additions it would mean in round figures one billion dollars.

He opened with a consideration of what nationalization would mean to the country. Ever since confederation there had been expended or accumulated on railway accounts \$968,451,737. Even that was not the whole story. It did not include the value of the unsold lands, which could be put at \$100,000,000 more. "We are safe in looking at the country's commitments and investments all told with guarantees at one billion dollars," he said.

In the total he gave were land investments of the National Transcontinental at \$169,000,000; the Inter-Colonial, \$116,000,000, and the Prince Edward Island railway, \$9,000,000. These were in railways which the people already owned. Deducting those figures it meant that \$700,000,000 of the people's money had gone in private railway companies and more, much more, is required.

The most urgent necessity was, better and more efficient transportation. The most pressing failures that have taken place are attributable to the Grand Trunk and to the Canadian Northern. It was common ground that both systems urgently required many more locomotives and many more freight cars.

WESTERN COAL MINERS STRIKE

A general strike of the coal miners in central and southern Alberta and eastern British Columbia was called for Monday, May 14, by a conference of mine workers held at Calgary. Many of the mines have not been working for some weeks but no strike had been authorized. The reason for striking is that the miners are dissatisfied with an agreement that was drawn up by their representatives and the coal mine operators. The demand for an increase in pay originated among the men several months ago and negotiations were proceeded with which have proved unsatisfactory with the men. Altogether 6,000 miners are on strike and unless a settlement of the dispute is effected almost immediately a coal famine is inevitable. There is little coal in storage and many industries will be paralysed. The mine owners suggested to the Dominion government the taking over of the mines. The miners under the agreement which has been repudiated would have drawn an average of \$5.75 a day. About 60 per cent of the miners are Austrians, mixed with a few Germans, the other 40 per cent including all nationalities.

TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

One of the most interesting features at the Brandon fair last summer was the plowing demonstration by small tractors. The road to and the headlands of the field where these tractors operated was always crowded with visitors and doubtless a large number of sales resulted from the interest created by that demonstration. This year the same provincial exhibition is holding another demonstration on July 17, 18 and 19. This will be held from 10 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon on each day. None of the tractors will pull more than five plows and all plowing will be done at the uniform depth of five inches. The tractors may travel at any speed the demonstrator desires. This should prove one of the most interesting features at the Brandon fair.

THE LACOMBE BULL SALE

For the annual sale of pure bred bulls to be held at Lacombe, May 30, 86 bulls have been entered. This lot is made up of 50 Shorthorns, 13 Aberdeen Angus and 23 Herefords. There are a large number of contributors and the bulls should be rather high class stock. The sale is under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, of which E. L. Richardson, Calgary, is secretary and S. W. Paisley, Lacombe will be auctioneer.

ALBERTA ELECTION JUNE 7

Writs have been issued for an election in Alberta. The date set is June 7, 1917.

Buy B.C. Fruit

We Make a Specialty of Shipping Fruit

Direct to the Farmers of the North-west. Write for descriptive Booklet.

Co-operative Fruit Growers
Penticton, B.C.

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FROM MILL TO CONSUMER
MILL F.M.T.C. CONSUMER

Why pay middlemen's profits when you can buy highest quality lumber, shingles, lath, doors, windows, fence posts, etc., direct from us and save 30 to 40 per cent. We make prompt shipment on everything in lumber of guaranteed quality, required to build a house, barn, implement shed, silo, granary, school, or church. Farmers, contractors, secretaries, write for our prices delivered to your nearest station. WRITE NOW!

The F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.
DEPT. G VANCOUVER, B.C.

POTATOES EGGS and Butter Wanted

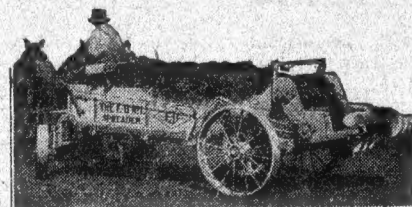
Ship to us and obtain the highest market prices for the produce mentioned. Potatoes handled in any quantity from a bushel to a carload.

POULTRY PRICES Per lb.
Live Hens.....18c-22c
Roosters (1 year old).....15c-18c
F.O.B. Winnipeg

Prompt payments made and honest weight given in every case. If you ship once to us you will surely ship again.

CRESCENT MEAT MARKET

530 SARGENT AVE. WINNIPEG
Reference: Union Bank, Sargent Avenue Branch.



E-B Manure Spreader

Easy to Load—Easy to Pull

Water-tight bed carries liquid manure. Drives through a 6-ft. door. Spreads full 7-ft. wide. Double steel beater with 102 chisel pointed steel teeth and 18 steel wide spread blades thoroughly shred and evenly spread in most available plant food form. Wheels track. Turns square corner. Weight only 1800 pounds. 55 to 70 bushels capacity—only 3 ft. 5 in. from ground to top of box. Look for the E-B trade mark. It's our pledge and your guide to quality.



Emerson-Brannan Implement Co. (Inc.), Regina, Sask., Canada

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And 500 prairie tank stations, one near you, will sell you SILVER STAR KEROSENE and ROYALITE COAL OIL; if you prefer to run on gasoline, be sure to get PREMIER GASOLINE.



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was fixing up the old home place and painting it with

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HIGH STANDARD
LIQUID PAINT

—the investment paint. It improved its appearance wonderfully and added hundreds of dollars to its value."

If you are lucky enough to own one of those well-built old homes, don't let it grow shabby. Clean up the lawn, prune up the shrubbery and paint the house with HIGH STANDARD.

It makes the house brighter, better, more loveable. Write today for the enlarged edition of "The House Outside and Inside," (24 color plates of exteriors and interiors, showing the use of Lowe Brothers' paints, varnishes, stains and enamels, with suggestions for furniture, draperies, rugs, etc.) Kindly state whether interested in inside or outside work.

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Western Distributors:
LYON PAINT & GLASS CO. LTD., Winnipeg



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A New Buggy would Look Good This Spring

For recreation or business, get one of these handsome carriages. It will please the family and give you a rig that will stand up to its work for many years to come. For over 30 years Brantford Carriages have been leaders for quality, variety and service. You should see samples of the line at our nearest agency. If the agent has not in his showroom exactly the type of

Buggy, Surrey, Stanhope, Democrat, Road Wagon, Delivery or Express Wagon you are looking for, he has a clearly illustrated catalog to show you that contains a big variety of jobs. It's worth seeing—and inquiring does not commit you in any way.

Be Sure to Make It a
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For Lasting Satisfaction

Remember, there's more to a Buggy than paint and varnish. The "Brantford" is made from the very best materials that experience can select, and is built by master carriage makers who know their business.

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A big variety
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seats



Prices fixed by Foundry and fixed low. 100 days' trial for satisfaction or money refunded.

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The Finest Economy You Can Introduce Into Your Home is Described in the New 1917 Gurney-Oxford Catalogue

WRITE FOR IT!

There is no use in trying to convince yourself that a broken down, cracked, leaky, fuel-gobbling, out-of-date stove is an economy in your home. It isn't. It's eating its head off over and over again in fuel—in care—in repairs—and above all in wasted or badly cooked food.

That's why we urge every reader of the Guide to write today for a copy of the above Catalogue. It shows the whole, magnificent Gurney-Oxford line of stoves, ranges, heaters, feeders, etc., and everything is priced extremely reasonable, due to our enormous output, in spite of the advances in the metal market.

As you turn over its pages you are sure to find exactly the stove you want and you may rest assured its quality is RIGHT. We say write for your copy today—use the Coupon—the sooner you buy the more money you will save. Just fill in the Coupon today.

Gurney North West Foundry Co. Limited

Dept. 766 WINNIPEG

Also at: Calgary Vancouver Montreal
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A Gurney-Oxford stove means warmth, comfort, beautifully cooked meals, good health, real ECONOMY.

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DEPARTMENT 766, WINNIPEG.

Dear Sirs:—I wish you to send me a copy of your new 1917 Catalogue, "The Stove Problem Solved," without any expense or obligation to me.

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